FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RUDE PRAVO NOTES SUCCESS OF PACT EXERCISES

AU141320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 84 p 1

["(ST"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb -- The joint exercise of the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army in the area of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, and Plzen ended on Saturday [11 February]. The goals of the exercise were achieved, and the troops that had taken part in it are returning to their garrisons.

A meeting of the members of units of the three armies that participated in the exercise was also held on Saturday. Colonel General Frantisek Vesely, commander of the western military okrug, welcomed at the meeting Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other leading officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army. Among the guests he also welcomed Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, and Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR.

The meeting was opened by the participants' paying tribute with a minute's silence to the memory of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In his speech Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, appraised the results of the exercise, which represent yet another contribution to the rich traditions of the mutual cooperation of fraternal armies. He also devoted attention to the complicated international situation, and then said, among other things: "The exercise has confirmed the high moral-political state and discipline of the exercising armies. It has contributed toward perfecting the abilities of staffs and commanders to direct and successfully conduct a modern battle under complicated conditions. The exercising troops have again convincingly demonstrated the unity and international brotherhood of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces and their comprehensive preparedness for reliably defending the achievements of socialism." Comrade Martin Dzur concluded his speech by expressing thanks on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army to all the units involved in the exercise for their efforts which have led to the fulfillment of the exacting tasks of the allied exercise.

The command of the three allied armies rewarded 45 commanders and soldiers from the exercising units, who had fulfilled the tasks entrusted to them in an exemplary manner, by presenting them with gifts. Those awarded included soldier Mihaj Nemeth from the Hungarian People's Army; Junior Sergeant Vladimir Pokrovskiy from the Soviet Army; and Second Lieutenant Peter Belak from our Army. In their statement at the meeting these men conveyed the resolve of the members of their units to further raise their efforts in fulfilling the tasks of combat and political preparation and to further develop international relations between the armies of the Warsaw Pact, and also the combat collaboration and friendship permeating this joint winter exercise.

BALKAN CONFERENCE RESUMES IN ATHENS 13 FEBRUARY

AU131456 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Athens, February 13 (BTA corr. B. Borisov) -- The meeting of experts of the Balkan countries on the issue of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans was resumed in the Greek capital today. Delegations of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia participate in it.

In his opening speech, Mr Karolos Papoulias, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs of Greece, stressed the great importance the Greek Government attaches to the talks of the experts which proceed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation.

He expressed confidence that the exchange of views will contribute to the resolving of the questions related to cooperation in the region and, above all, to the strengthening of the security and to preserving the Balkan peoples from nculear catastrophe.

Bulgaria's Nikolov Speaks

AU132057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The second stage of the Balkan countries meeting on the establishment of a Balkans nuclear-free zone opened in Athens today. Delegations from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia are participating in the meeting.

Cooperation among Balkan states on a multilateral basis was reviewed. This was the first item on the agenda. Rayko Nikolov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, pointed out that the chief and most important problem for us is that of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. He also spoke on the question of cooperation among the Balkan countries in various sectors, in the economic sector in the first place, where the principle of peaceful coexistence is fully expressed and applied.

Romanian Delegation Address

AU142245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 14/2/1984 -- Chaired by the leader of the Romanian delegation, the Tuesday, February 14 proceedings of the conference of Balkan countries occasioned a broad exchange of opinions on the second item on the agenda, i.e. "Proposals Related to Measures of Developing and Strengthening the Climate of Confidence, Good Neighbourliness, Cooperation and Security in the Balkans".

Presenting Romania's stance on the need to achieve a climate of confidence and good neighbourliness, of cooperation and security, the Romanian delegation highlighted the great importance of the non-recourse to the use or threat of force, of the negotiated, political settlement of all interstate issues, as indispensable premises for the promotion of a policy of peace and detente on the international plane. Proposals were also set forth aiming at strengthening confidence, building security and turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons, of military bases and foreign troops.

Non-Nuclear Balkans

AU141414 Sofia RADOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by Ivanka Khlebarova, Athens correspondent: "Efforts in an Exceptionally Important Direction -- Facing the Second Meeting of Experts on the Transformation of the Balkans Into a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Athens, 12 Feb -- The second meeting of qualified government experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia will meet in the Greek capital on 13 February. The meeting will include an exchange of opinions on questions mostly connected with security and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans. The issue of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone will be the main subject of discussion at the meeting.

The Balkan meeting opens at a time when peace-loving public opinion in the Balkans and throughout Europe, as well as throughout the world, is gravely concerned about the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territories of certain West European countries. This fact has introduced an essential change in the military-strategic situation on our continent. This concern was expressed at the international conference on the transformation of Europe into a nuclear-free zone held here, in Athens, last week. The question of confidence-building and of strengthening understanding among the Balkan peoples as well as these peoples' joint efforts to transform the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons was an important subject discussed at the aforementioned conference.

It is a universally known fact that in recent years the will of the Balkan people to live in peace and friendship has become an important prerequisite for the expansion of relations and cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Because of the positive changes that have occurred here the Balkans are no longer considered a "powder keg," as they were in the past.

Today the elimination of nuclear weapons is accepted as an urgent task of primary importance, particularly in the existing complicated situation, which represents a danger for peace and has been created in Western Europe by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles. The establishment of such a zone would be likely to set a positive example and, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov recently stated, it will exert a positive impact upon the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone was expressed as early as toward the end of the 1950's, and throughout many decades our country -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- was the most active supporter of this idea. The establishment of nuclear-free zones is not a purpose in itself, but an important step toward the implementation of ever-expanding measures for disarmament and for building mutual confidence among peoples in the area. The system of nuclear-free zones contributes to guarantee the security of the respective countries and helps to avert the arms race and the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Such measures can, in turn, represent an impetus for disarmament within a large geographical scope; they are likely to reduce the danger of thermonuclear conflict on a global scale. The establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe conforms to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, which provides that the states should adopt measures aimed at reducing military confrontation.

The socialist countries are the initiators of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe. The Prague Political Declaration unmistakably confirmed that the socialist countries "declare themselves in support of proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, in the Balkans, and in other areas of the continent, and in favor of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. The socialist countries express themselves in favor of conducting adequate negotiations on these questions."

The international situation on our continent, which Washington has caused to be aggravated, evokes concern and alarm among the broadest public circles. The deployment of 112 cruise missiles is under way on Italian territory, in Comiso, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Balkans. These weapons are aimed at a nuclear first strike. the range of their action encompasses the entire Balkan Peninsula. It directly affects its security. In any event, a possible flight of these missiles through the airspace of the peninsula threatens the sovereignty of each Balkan country. Washington's adventurous policy as well as their proximity to the explosive Middle East area further justify the concern of the Balkan peoples.

All this determines the topical character of the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan Peninsula.This is likely to represent a step toward the liberation of all Europe from nuclear arms. The more such zones exist, the larger the territory will be that is free from weapons of mass destruction. The Balkan states can set a very important example in this respect.

CSSR DAILY COMMENTS ON NITZE'S 'HAWK' VIEWS

AU101533 Prague PRACE in Czech 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Colonel Antonin Mikulin, doctor of philosophy and candidate of sciences: "Advocate of Nuclear War; Hawks Reside in the Pentagon"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE WEST EUROPEAN PUBLIC IS STILL LIVING UNDER THE SHOCK CAUSED BY THE DEPLOYMENT OF CRUISE AND PERSHING II MISSILES. PAUL NITZE, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERMEDIATE-RANGE MISSILES, HAS HASTENED TO HELP CALM DOWN THE STORMY PUBLIC OPINION. IN NUMEROUS SPEECHES AND PRESS INTERVIEWS HE EXPLAINED THE CAUSES OF FAILURE AT THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS. NITZE, WHO BLOCKED THE NEGOTIATIONS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, NOW HYPOCRITICALLY EXPRESSES "REGRET" ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION'S DECISION TO BREAK THEM OFF, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY HIS "SURPRISE" AT THE RETALIATORY STEPS TAKEN BY THE USSR AND ITS ALLIES.

Only an uninformed or totally manipulated person can believe this pretended surprise. NItze himself believes it least of all, because he belongs among the most inveterate and oldest American "hawks"; and because he was sharply opposed to negotiations and agreements with the Soviet Union not only during the last 2 years in Geneva, but also throughout his preceding political career.

The Hawk Attacks

None of the present prominent figures has been speaking in favor of the "policy from the position of strength" for as long and persistently as this multi millionaire, who today is already 77 years old. In 1950, when Reagan -- then still an actor -- played in the Hollywood westerns, Nitze was recommending the adoption of one of the most adventurous documents of U.S. postwar history -- Memorandum 68 of the National Security Council. This document, which was kept secret until 1975, described in black colors the "danger from the East" and advised pushing the USSR back by every means available, including a preventive nuclear war.

In the seventies Nitze resigned from his post as head of the American delegation to the SALT talks. His reasoning was that "the talks with the Russians merely serve the myth of detente." According to Nitze, SALT was unacceptable to the United States because it legalized the equilibrium of strategic arms which, allegedly, was advantageous to the USSR, but weakened the U.S. power position and established the incredibility of American nuclear guarantees for its allies. Nitze declared at that time: "Authentic equilibrium can exist only with U.S. supremacy; and this must also be grasped by the Russians, if they want agreements."

In 1976 Nitze and other militarist figures founded the Committee on the Present Danger. By this danger Nitze meant the reduction of military budgets, the existence of strategic equilibrium, the development of the national liberation movement in the "Third World," and the detente that began to manifest itself in the SALT talks and in other agreements.

After Reagan's arrival in the White House, Nitze became head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles. The very appointment of this "hawk" testifies to the attitude taken by the Reagan administration toward such weighty negotiations. Nitze never made any secret of his belief that such and similar negotiations are pseudotalks for confusing the public, because in the period following the decision to enhance military strength an offer or proposal to negotiate can be only a tactic for deluding public opinion.

The Policy of Self-Destruction

Nitze believed, and believes today, in the possibility of winning a nuclear war. According to him, the victor, that is, the United States, will be capable of giving orders to the defeated, orders which must be carried out. The victor will then begin to organize what is left of the world. If one conducts the nuclear war sensibly, with small-caliber arms, in a small area, and against limited targets, then quite a lot could still remain. Nuclear war should be limited to military targets, and the bombing of industrial and housing centers should be postponed to a later date. In this way a nuclear war can be conducted and won; but of course only under the prerequisite that the United States create a lasting technological edge in nuclear arms and thus also a strategic supremacy. From this, according to Nitze, there follows the demand for a lasting armament race up to the time when the USSR recognizes the U.S. "strategic supremacy" and thus also the U.S. position of hegemony; the demand for the creation of the ability to conduct a nuclear war, instead of efforts to unconditionally prevent nuclear war; and the demand for searching for a possibility of using nuclear arms against the USSR, or else against its allies.

NITZE IS THE TEACHER AND MODEL OF THE YOUNGER "HAWKS" WHO HAVE SEIZED CONTROL IN THE MOST IMPORTANT INSTITUTION MANAGING THE U.S. MILITARY MACHINERY -- THE PENTAGON. MICHAEL HOWARD, THE BRITISH HISTORIAN, WROTE ABOUT THEM: "WHENEVER I HEAR CERTAIN INFLUENTIAL AMERICANS SPEAK OF THE USSR, AND WHENEVER I NOTICE WITH WHAT INVETERATE ANGER THEY PRONOUNCE THE WORD 'SOVIETS,' I BECOME REALLY AFRAID ABOUT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS!" AND FEAR ALSO ENVELOPES THE ORDINARY AMERICAN, WHO INCREASINGLY GRASPS THAT HE IS BEING LED BY HIS LEADERS TOWARD A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, WHICH WOULD ALSO MEAN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BUSH MEETS CHERNENKO, RELAYS REAGAN MESSAGE

AU142039 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] News agencies report that the Kremlin's new leader Chernenko met U.S. Vice President Bush this afternoon in Moscow. During the talks held on this occasion Soviet-American relations and other things were discussed. According to reports, Bush handed Chernenko a message from American President Reagan.

AWP PAPER HAILS IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU111413 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- On occasion of February 11, the 5th anniversary of the triumph of the Iranian revolution, the newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI carry articles. The article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "Historical Day for the Iranian People" says among the other things:

The triumph of the revolution 5 years ago overthrew the medieval and sanguinary regime of the shah and together with it the domination and dictate of U.S. imperialism in Iran, setting a brilliant example to all the oppressed peoples aspiring to freedom and independence against the internal and foreign oppression and exploitation. It revealed that all the peoples, all those who love freedom, peace and international security must rise against the aggressive acts of the USA and the Soviet Union.

The historic victory of February 11, 1979, marked an important step for the Iranian people on their road of consolidating the freedom and independence of the country.

The Albanian people, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, who have followed with sympathy the struggle of the Iranian people, hail wholeheartedly the triumph of the revolution. At the 8th congress of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that "the struggle of the Iranian people, who rose in revolution and swept away the shah and his mediaeval regime and threw out his American patrons, was a heavy blow to imperialism. In Iran the United States of America suffered a major political defeat which it is unable to reverse through diplomatic methods and economic blackmail, or even through military intervention, as it attempted and failed to do at Tabas".

The Iranian people are making great efforts to safeguard their revolution from the threats and blackmails made by the two superpowers.

Under the direct incitement of the imperialist intrigues, the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran broke out, causing heavy losses to the peoples of both countries. The solution of the disagreements between them through talks would undoubtedly serve the interests of these peoples and those of the Middle East in general, as well as the elimination of the further interference by the superpowers in this neuralgic region.

The Albanian people, who have whole-heartedly hailed the victory of the Iranian revolution and their struggle against the two superpowers in defence of the freedom and independence during these 5 years, have supported the efforts made by the Iranian people to defend the victories achieved. Our people have condemned and condemn the blackmails by the American imperialism which has concentrated units of its fleet in the Persian Gulf as well as the political pressures by the Soviet social imperialists. On this basis, over these 5 years, a friendship has been fostered between our two peoples and countries, a friendship which has kept strengthening.

The exchange of the various delegations between our two countries has also served the strengthening of the friendship and knowing each other better.

On the occasion of this marked 5th anniversary for the friendly Iranian people, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes, the Albanian people conveys the warmest greetings to them and wish further successes for the development and the prosperity of the country and for the defence of the homeland from the plots hatched up by the two imperialist superpowers. On this occasion, our people express their conviction that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries will develop further in the future.

POLITBURO MEMBERS MARK GUARD ANNIVERSARY

AU122030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Excerpts] In the course of the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the homeland's liberation, we have commemorated the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Guard of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It was founded during the national liberation struggle under the care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. A meeting was organized this morning to mark this occasion. Taking part were soldiers, cadres of the Guard, former partisans and veterans, cadres of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of People's Defense, mass organizations, and others. Also present were Comrade Rita Marko, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and deputh chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs; Comrade Prokip Murra, candidate Politburo member and minister of people's defense; Comrade Foto Cami, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; AWP Central Committee members Pilo Peristeri and Raqi Iftica; Mehmet Elezi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Union of Working Youth; and other comrades.

The meeting was opened by soldier (Kujtim Sadiku). Amid the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Hekuran Isai read out the greetings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and people and general commander of the Armed Forces, addressed to the staff of the Guard on the occasion of its jubilee celebration, the 40th anniversary of its creation as a worthy part of our Armed Forces. The greeting was welcomed with applause. Afterward Comrade Rita Marko took the floor to greet those present on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. After speaking about the conditions under which the Guard was created and the great virtues of its members, he pointed out that Albania is the same as that of all partisan forces and of our People's Army. Further on he stated that in implementing the tasks of the Eighth AWP Congress, the staffs of the Guard have achieved a number of successes in ideopolitical and professional military education.

Comrade Rita Marko announced that having highly evaluated the work and militant activity of the Guard's staff during these 40 years, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, in a special decree, has awarded it with the Order of the Flag for loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist line of the AWP, for the precise implementation of its set tasks, for the overall strengthening of its militant readiness, and for its high revolutionary vigilance.

ANDROPOV FUNERAL MARKED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

AU141328 Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 14 (BTA) -- Lathes and turbines, buses and passenger cars all stopped, the plant, engine and ship sirens hooted, cannon volleys resounded -- Bulgaria took last leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The flow of people at the Soviet Embassy is incessant. Everybody has come from all corners of the country to bow the final tribute to the statesman, Communist-Leninist, humanist and great peace-lover.

In these painful hours we voice our determination to consolidate our ranks and work selflessly to continue the great cause of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- this is the highlight of all telegrams being sent to the Soviet Embassy here by work teams of all over Bulgaria.

Fatherland Front Condolences

AU141607 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Feb 84 p 1

[Message from the Fatherland Front National Council to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow:

Dearest comrades, the Fatherland Front National Council and millions of Fatherland Front members -- Communists, united agrarians, and nonparty members -- have responded with deep sorrow and distress to the news about the premature death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

His death is a great loss, not only for the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, but for the entire socialist community, for the Bulgarian people, and for all peace-loving and progressive people throughout the world.

Comrade Andropov's entire, manysided, and useful activities set a remarkable example of selfless service to the great ideals of communism and to their creative implementation in practical life.

Throughout his life -- from his beginnings as a Komsomol worker to the post of a high-ranking party and state leader -- he earned tremendous credit in building up the power and security of the Soviet state.

Within the short but exceptionally fruitful period of his service as first party and state leader, he gave new impetus to the struggle for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. He distinguished himself as an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, making an invaluable contribution to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Under the circumstances of the difficult international situation under which we live, when the forces of imperialism are trying to precipitate the peoples into the abyss of nuclear disaster, Yuriy Vladimirovich manifested his tremendous energy, and with his remarkable declarations, as well as constructive initiatives, he pointed out the real paths and methods of settling international problems, stopping the arms race, averting nuclear war, and preserving universal peace.

With his death the Bulgarian people have lost a sincere friend and comrade, who greatly contributed to the further implementation of the trend of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples for the development of the sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

In these days of sorrow and grief for the Soviet people and for all of us, we stand side by side with you, dearest Soviet brothers; we share the common grief and we express our firm resolve to pursue together the immortal cause to which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the splendid Communist and outstanding personality, devoted his entire conscious life. All Fatherland Front members in Bulgaria are paying their greatest tribute to his bright memory.

Signed: the Fatherland Front National Council

Delegation Returns From Moscow

AU141854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] This evening the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which attended the funeral ceremony of Yuriy Andropov, returned from Moscow.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; and by [name indistinct], charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR HELSINKI

AU150738 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for Helsinki today. He will pay an official, friendly visit to Finland at the invitation of Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs. He was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other high-ranking officials.

IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART 14 FEBRUARY

AU141833 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 14 (BTA) -- The Iraqi parliamentary delegation led by the deputy chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq, Mr Baha' ad-Din Ahmad, which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly, left today.

The delegation had talks with the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov. The Iraqi parliamentarians were received by the first vice president of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev, by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov. The guests had also meetings with the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, co-chairman of the Joint Bulgaro-Iraqi Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

It was stressed at the talks that the relations between Bulgaria and Iraq were developing in the spirit of the agreements between the leaders of the two countries -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn. It was stressed also that the Bulgaro-Iraqi ties of cooperation corresponded to the interests of the two peoples and can serve as a factor in strengthening confidence and mutual understanding in the present complicated international situation.

BUSH MEETS WITH CHERNENKO IN MOSCOW

LD141914 Prague CTK in English 1841 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow (CTK) -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received here today U.S. vice-president George Bush who attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov.

The two sides outlined their views of the present international situation and the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Konstantin Chernenko affirmed that the policy of the Soviet Union in international affairs will also in the future be aimed at averting nuclear war, strengthening peace and extension of equal cooperation between all countries and nations. He stressed that the USSR will do everything to ensure its security and the security of its allies and friends.

Soviet-U.S. relations must be built on the basis of the principles of equality an equal security, mutual respect of legitimate interests and non-interference in internal affairs. If the American side were guided by these principles, it would be possible to commence settling relations between the two countries, Chernenko said.

HUSAK DELEGATION OFFERS CONDOLENCES TO CHERNENKO

LD141442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today expressed his condolences in Georgiyevskiy Hall in the Kremlin to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to other Soviet representatives, on the death of the outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state, Yuriy Andropov. Deep condolences were also voiced by other members of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, which attended Yuriy Andropov's funeral in Moscow. These included members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party's Central Committee, as well as Cestmir Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Departs From Moscow

LD141631 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today left Moscow for home by air. The delegation, which also included member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party Central Committee, had attended Yuriy Andropov's funeral in Moscow. In Moscow, the delegation was joined by Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cestmir Lovetinsky, member of the party Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport the Czechoslovak delegation was seen off by Grigoriy Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other official personalities.

Arrives Home

LD141831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The party and state delegation that attended Comrade Yuriy Andropov's funeral returned from Moscow a few minutes ago.

The door of the plane opens and the members of our delegation appear on the stairs: Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and Vasil Bilak. They are welcomed by members and candidate members, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. Also present are deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Prague. Comrade Gustav Husak greets Comrade Antonin Kapek and other comrades, and slowly walks to the Prague airport building.

WORKERS TRIBUTE, STATE MOURNING HONOR ANDROPOV

Workers Pay Tribute

LD141319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Today, the day of the last farewell to the deceased Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Czechoslovak workers and citizens paid respect to the memory of this outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. State mourning has been declared for the day of Yuriy Andropov's funeral.

Sirens were sounded in Czechoslovakia's towns and factories at 1045. Workers interrupted their work in order to pay honor and tribute to the man who had dedicated his entire life to implementing the party's policy, deepening the cohesion and all-round cooperation among countries of the socialist community, strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, and struggling to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and for the strengthening of peace in the world and security among nations.

State Mourning Observed

LD141945 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Czechoslovak working people and citizens today paid tribute to the memory of the outstanding representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. On the day of his funeral, a day of state mourning was observed in Czechoslovakia.

Sirens were sounded in our cities and enterprises, and Czechoslovak working people for 2 minutes stopped work to pay tribute and to honor a man who devoted his entire life to realizing the policy of the party, deepening the cohesion and all-round cooperation of the socialist community member states, strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement in the struggle for removing the danger of nuclear war and for strengthening peace in the world and security between nations. Our citizens today expressed their profound sorrow over the death of Yuriy Andropov at the Soviet Embassy in Prague, where they signed the book of condolences. In Bratislava, profound sorrow over the death of Yuriy Andropov was expressed at the Soviet Consulate General.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU141222 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Revolutionaries' Torch"]

[Text] Condolences on the death of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, leading representative of the CPSU and of the Soviet state and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, are currently arriving in Moscow from all over the world. These expressions also contain words that praise highly his untiring efforts in the fight to preserve peace and to achieve understanding between the peoples and peaceful cooperation. His efforts are praised even by his ideological adversaries, among whom his prudence has won him respect and esteem. The whole world knows that a distinguished person has left us.

The condolence telegram addressed by the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president, and the CSSR Government to the top party and state Soviet bodies expresses the sorrow of all of us, of Communists and noncommunists, of the citizens of our republic in whose hearts Yuriy Andropov will forever remain inscribed as a great son of the Soviet country, a tireless fighter for the ideas of communism and peace, and a pure communist, wise statesman, and modest man. This is how we knew him. This is how we shall remember him.

The CPSU summoned Yuriy Andropov to the highest party and state function in an enormously complicated and difficult international situation. The telegram from our top representatives praises highly in particular the fact that in that complicated international situation provoked by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, his wisdom, principled frame of mind, determination, and prudence in approaching the solution of the weightiest issues connected with ensuring mankind's peaceful future, were all fully manifested.

As the representative of the party of Soviet Communists, of the state and the people, Yuriy Andropov understood with every possible responsibility his role in the current struggle waged by mankind to successfully defend peace and avert a nuclear catastrophe. What responsibility, what humaneness and love for the human generation is reflected in his statement that "we proceed from the precept that mankind is not doomed to perdition. It is necessary and it is possible to put an end to feverish armament. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world shaken by conflicts, than to collapse under the burden of death-carrying weapons."

Loyal to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union always did everything possible for this, and this is also the past and present general line worked out by the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses. The Leninist torch of the ideas of communism and peace is passed on from generation to generation. It is being taken over by new fighters who continue in a dignified and loyal way the work started by Lenin and borne by the October Revolution.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov was such a man: He was an outstanding party and state figure, a patriot and internationalist. He was totally devoted to the Leninist party and to the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist doctrine. He excelled due to his working and organizational abilities, his tenacity and energy, his unappeasable attitude toward shortcomings, and his indomitable will to further raise the standards of all work in the party and the state in all sectors.

His whole life represents the continuity of a revolutionary's fight. Even though he held the top functions for just a short time, he nevertheless left a significant mark with his creative development of the Leninist style. Under his leadership, the CPSU consistently developed the line of the 26th CPSU Congress and further ensured the country's convincing advancement in all respects.

The CPSU Central Committee session in November 1982, and in June and December 1983, all represent important landmarks in this endeavor. The resolutions of these sessions, and also Comrade Yu. Andropov's statements, developed and specified the party's modern strategy -- the strategy of perfecting mature socialism. As was stressed by the appeal addressed by the top Soviet bodies to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, during the above period the party and the people directed their efforts toward speeding up economic development, improving national economic management, consolidating the party, state, and working discipline, enhancing the cadres' responsibility, and developing the creative activity of the masses. The measures approved by the party follow one aim: to raise the people's living standards, to strengthen the power of the Soviet state, and to ensure the defense ability of their country and of the countries of their friends.

Yuriy Andropov also significantly contributed to the development of all-round cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and to the support of the peoples' fight for freedom and independence. With his passing, the international communist and workers movement and the progressive forces of the world are losing a significant figure.

He was a patriot and an internationalist, a loyal son of his people, of his country, and of his party. He was filled with revolutionary optimism. He himself expressed it as follows: "We Soviet Communists are proud of belonging to the most influential ideological stream in the entire history of human civilization -- to Marxism-Leninism. It is open to all the best and progressive that exists in modern science and culture, and today it is the center of the world's spiritual life and governs the thoughts of many millions of people. This is the ideological creed fo the class that is on its way up and is liberating all of mankind. This is the philosophy of social optimism, the philosophy of the present and the future."

Together with the Soviet people, we are experiencing solemn moments as we take leave of Yuriy Andropov. At the same time we feel the need of a yet greater cohesion in the common struggle for the development of our countries and of the entire socialist community, in the struggle for the peaceful prospects of all mankind. "In the present complicated and dangerously exacerbated international situation," the proclamation of the top Soviet bodies states, "the CPSU and the Soviet state consider it their primary duty to consistently defend peace, to be firm and vigilant, to resolutely frustrate imperialism's adventurous plans, and to consolidate the country's defense power."

Our Soviet friends can rely on not being isolated in this struggle, on having many loyal fellow fighters in the world. Side by side with them march the Czechoslovak Communists, the Czechoslovak citizens who are resolved to continue their course in building the advanced socialist society and in fighting for peace in firm unity with the Soviet Communists and the people of the Soviet Union.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN KOREA, DPRK PROPOSALS VIEWED

AU140829 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 84 p 7

[Josef Vlcek commentary in the "Note" column: "Dangerous Storage"]

[Text] As we have already reported, the annual American-South Korean Team Spirit exercise has been underway on South Korean territory since the beginning of February. This year more than 210,000 soldiers of the Seoul regime and U.S. troops are taking part in it. The aim of this provocation is to demonstrate strength to the DPRK.

All this is taking place in a situation characterized by the conclusion of a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo strategic axis after President Reagan's visit to Japan last November. This provides new scope to the entire affair around Team Spirit 84.

The joint session of the DPRK's Central People's Committee and the Permament Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on 10 January 1984 stated, among other things, that "the provocative actions against the DPRK are considerably expanding and being activated." Likewise, Washington continues to adhere to the provocative principle that "South Korea's security is directly bound to U.S. security." During the American military presence, South Korea has become a dangerous storage place for nuclear arms. Lance missiles are stationed there, as are F-16 fighter bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The United States is also considering the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, as well as neutron charges on South Korean territory.

The DPRK has manifested its endeavor to achieve a peaceful solution of the explosive situation on the Korean Peninsula many times, including its recent proposal on tripartite negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. However, both Washington and Seoul have remained deaf to it. The January session of the DPRK's Parliament again pointed out the dangerous situation, and adopted an appeal to all parliaments and governments of the world that, among other things, stresses the inevitability of removing U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and renouncing the risky U.S. plans for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

'MILITARY PURPOSE' OF SPACE SHUTTLE MISSION

LD120533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The American space shuttle Challenger, with five astronauts aboard, has landed at Cape Canaveral in Florida following an 8-day space flight. The shuttle program is part of the Reagan administration's dangerous plans to militarize space. The first space shuttle flight with exclusively military tasks and a secret load is to take place in June this year. However, the results of some experiments in the course of the previous four flights have already been utilized for the military. The Pentagon envisages that more than one-third of all space shuttle flights in the next 10 years will have a military purpose.

COMMUNIQUE DRAWN UP WITH SENEGAL TU GROUP

LD101726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] At the close of a visit by a delegation of the Union of Free Working People of Senegal, headed by its General Secretary Djibril Diop, a joint communique has been adopted in Prague.

It says that the Senegal delegation and a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, assessed the opportunities of the further development of cooperation. Both sides resolutely condemned the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and stressed the inevitability of the adopted countermeasures of the socialist countries. They fully supported the peace program of the Soviet Union and the peace proposals of the trade union organizations of the socialist countries.

LEADERS CABLE IRANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU1410151 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, CTK -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'I, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national day of the latter's country.

On the same occasion, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'I, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, also sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DAILY ON CIVIL DEFENSE TASKS, LAXNESS

AU141543 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 9 February carries on page 1 a 500-word commentary by Radovan Muska, entitled "A Topical Topic." The commentary deals with the "most extensive and mass-based sphere of paramilitary education -- preparation for civil defense," which is said to be "aimed not only at raising the state's resistance and defense capability" but also at "contributing to preventing a possible attack on the entire socialist community."

Muska points out that in everyday life civil defense training is not fully appreciated, as is tellingly testified by the "fact that last year participation in the actions of this form of paramilitary education in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] amounted to about 40 percent. And this, "Muska says, "is a far from praiseworthy fact in view of the deteriorating international situation."

In analyzing the causes of this state of affairs, Muska speaks of "underrating the possible consequences of the recent activation of imperialist forces. On the one hand we are sometimes considerable optimists, but onthe other we succumb to exaggerated pessimism, which stems from a certain 'glorification' of the destructive effects of the mass destruction weapons. Of course, none of these attitudes is rational," Muska says.

After noting the good preparation and course of individual training projects in several agricultural enterprises, Muska states that "this year specific tasks have been ascribed to the preparation of citizens for civil defense, in both the moral-political and special technical part of the training." All CSR citizens have been given the military-political theme "Warsaw Pact, the Reliable Protection of Peace and Socialism." The technical training is differentiated, Muska says, and the employees of unified cooperative farms and state farms have received the theme "First Aid and Health Care Measures When Affected by Mass Destruction Weapons."

Muska concludes that this year's effort should concentrate on "enhancing citizens' practical training for specific activities within the framework of civil defense."

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S MOSCOW ACTIVITIES

Chernenko Receives Delegation

LD141336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- After the funeral service for Yuriy Andropov in Red Square, the foreign guests went to the Kremlin. In the Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; and Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received expressions of sympathy from representatives of the fraternal socialist countries, numerous other countries from all continents, and the leaders of communist and workers' parties.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State, Council of Ministers, and the entire people of the GDR, Erich Honecker expressed deep sympathy at the death of Yuriy Andropov who, as a tested Leninist, as an unbending champion of the cause of communism and peace, and as a great friend of the German workers' and peasants' state, was greatly admired in the GDR. Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, and Egon Winkelmann bowed before the portrait of the late party leader and statesman.

The representatives of the USSR expressed their deep gratitude to Erich Honecker and to the leaders of the other foreign delegations which came to Moscow to pay tribute to Yuriy Andropov.

Talk With Nicaraguan Officals

LD150014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front of the National Liberation of Nicaragua (FSLN) and coordinator of the Government of National Reconstruction for a cordial and trusting discussion Tuesday in Moscow.

Daniel Ortega expressed his thanks for the manifold demonstrations of the GDR people's solidarity in the struggle of new Nicaragua to consolidate the anti-imperialist, democratic achievements and to decisively rebuff the aggresive machinations of U.S. imperialism and the internal counterrevolution. He underlined Nicaragua's intention of continuing to do everything possible in future to help relax the dangerously aggravated situation in Central America and to solve the controversial issues in the interests of the peoples of the region. Nicaragua can rely in this respect on the GDR's support, as well as on that of the other socialist states and of all peace-loving forces.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the consistent and at the same time flexible policy of the FSLN as a valuable contribution to the worldwide struggle against imperialism and war, and for peoples' national and social liberation. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR workers will continue in the future to stand firmly by the side of their Nicaraguan class brothers in implementing the ideals of the great national hero Augosto Cesar Sandino.

The two statesmen condemned the peace-endangering U.S. imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community submitted in Prague and Moscow represent a constructive program for relaxing the international situation, and for promoting disarmament. Particularly in the present tense situation, joint action by all peace-loving forces is particularly important.

Also attending the meeting were SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee secretaries and members of the State Council; and GDR Ambassador to the USSR Egon Winkelmann.

Present at the meeting on the Nicaraguan side were Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Secretary of the FSLN National Directorate Rene Nunez.

Meeting With Mozambique Leader

LD142255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0751 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the President of the Frelimo Party and of Mozambique Samora Machel met on Tuesday in Moscow for a cordial talk. The two statesmen said with satisfaction that the trusting cooperation between the two parties and states has further developed in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique.

Erich Honecker briefed Samora Machel on the great creative activities of the people in the GDR in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress to shape advanced socialist society. The GDR regards it as her international responsibility, being on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to do everything in her power to avert a nuclear inferno and permanently safeguard peace.

Samora Machel said that the people of Mozambique are, in the spirit of the decisions of the Fourth Frelimo Congress, working hard to advance the social development of the country and defend its revolutionary achievements against all enemy attacks.

Both men strongly condemned the adventurist imperialist course of arms escalation and confrontation. In the struggle to preserve peace, the joint action of all forces who support detente, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence is especially important.

Taking part in the meeting were the members of the GDR party and state delegation: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the SED Central Committee and members of the State Council; and GDR Ambassador to the USSR Egon Winkelmann.

Representing the Mozambican side were Joaquim Chissano, Politburo member, secretary for international relations of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and foreign minister of Mozambique; Armando Panguene, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and deputy defense minister; and Minister of Mining Jose Lobo.

Delegation Leaves Moscow

LD141716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council, left for home this evening. It had attended the funeral ceremony for Yuriy Andropov, the late CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Erich Honecker and members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee secretaries and members of the State Council, were given a fraternal farewell from Vnukovo Airport by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

MORE ON NATIONAL MOURNING FOR ANDROPOV

LD141848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR paid tribute to the late general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with a day of state mourning on the day of Yuriy Andropov's funeral.

Workers and peasants, scientists, labor veterans, students, and school children paid tribute to the deceased. As on the previous day, delegations of the population expressed their deep sympathy at the Soviet Embassy in the GDR capital. There were mourning services in many places, including the Berlin housing construction combine, the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, and the Carl Zeiss Jena combine. Officers and soldiers gathered for solemn memorial parades in troop units and divisions of the National People's Army and the Border Troops. The order of the day of the minister of national defense praised Yuriy Andropov as an outstanding communist. The sirens sounded on Soviet merchant ships in GDR ports during Yuriy Andropov's burial. The crews of numerous GDR ships, lying in their home ports, also paid their last respects in this way.

GDR television and radio reported the funeral of Yuriy Andropov in Red Square in a live transmission.

BUNDESTAG STATEMENT ON RELATIONS QUESTIONED

LD111241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0159 GMT 11 Feb 84

["NEUS DEUTSCHLAND: A Statement Against Reality and Reason" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND prints the following editorial under the above headline today:

In its session on Thursday [9 February], the FRG Bundestag, with the votes of the CDU/CSU, FDP, and SPD groups, adopted a statement devoted to relations between the FRG and the GDR.

Of course, this statement, which came about in sweet harmony between the CDU/CSU, SPD, and FDP, attracts attention and provokes the question of whether this event is likely to move relations between the two German states forward or not, given the present tense international situation. Anyone who is at all acquainted with the state of affairs must deny this.

Unfortunately, after studying this document, one must come to the conclusion that it cannot be regarded in any respect as a positive statement. In this Bundestag paper, revanchist slogans are uttered which are at odds not only with reality, but with the Basic Treaty between the two German states, as if at present, when peace is threatened as never before and there is a danger that relations between the GDR and the FRG will be damaged by the as yet unchecked arms buildup policy of the United States and the policy of confrontation and of anticommunist crusade, there is nothing more important to do.

Everyone knows that the "German Empire" disappeared in the inferno of World War II. Yet once again in this document it is stated that "our country" is divided. Whose country? The concept "intra-German" is also used, and if that were not enough, it is said once again that there is "a German question" that is still open.

In the letter from Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, it is stated that the FRG, following the change of government, will preserve continuity in relations with the GDR. This was welcomed by the GDR and, in a telephone conversation between Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker, the GDR side pointed out that all the preconditions exist for this if one adheres to the principle that both German states should decide independently on their internal and external affairs.

The results of World War II and postwar developments, which were laid down in the European treaties and also in the Helsinki Final Act, and particularly in the Basic Treaty, which specifically lays down relations between the GDR and the FRG, are the binding basis for the relationship between the two German states. Experience hitherto has shown that progress in relations is possible to the extent that the principle -- embodied in the treaty -- is observed, that the two sides respect "the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs," nor can things be any different in the future.

The paper adopted by the Bundestag on Thursday, however, is not in accord with this principle. In contradiction of the truth, the GDR is accused of preventing the establishment of good-neighborly relations. But at the same time the fact is not mentioned that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory, which has just begun, creates a serious and far-reaching strain on the relations between the two German states and their people, and even endangers their lives. Could it be that the accusations against the GDR are just meant to distract attention away from the fact that Bonn's refusal to fully respect GDR citizenship, to come to a settlement under international law of the Elbe border dispute, and to close down the office in Salzgitter which infringes the treaty [the office which catalogues incidents on the GDR border], are in reality obstacles which make the further development of relations between the two German states more difficult?

One hears that the draft of this statement emanates from the ministry of Mr Windelen. Judging by his recent appearances, he cherishes the ambition of being seen as the minister for disrupting relations between the FRG and the GDR. To date, the GDR has believed that the remarks made by Mr Windelen do not really have to be taken all that seriously. But should his ambitions be raised to the level of official and practical policy, it would look bad for relations between the two German states, which up to now have more or less stood up to all strains, despite the NATO arms buildup decision.

Everyone knows of the great sense of responsibility with which the GDR has done and will do everything to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil and that relations between the two German states will be shaped in such a way as to contribute toward relaxing the international situation. At the seventh session of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, advocated that the damage to the European treaty system caused by the deployment of the NATO missiles be limited as much as possible. The terms detente and cooperation should not be removed in relations between the two German states, either by means of statements or in practice. The need is not only for the GDR but also for the FRG to act accordingly.

For the SPD group, following its "no" to the missile deployment, to have given its unanimous support to the CDU/CSU paper shows that it has still not fully emerged from the half measures of its previous time in office with the FDP.

One can only repeat: Anyone who believes it possible to get nearer by one step to the adventurous, revanchist dreams concerning the GDR by exploiting the tense international situation is very much mistaken. The GDR is celebrating its 35th anniversary as a stable, sovereign socialist state which is striving to move forward. In the past, neither hypocritical pulpit speeches nor revanchist threatening gestures were able to change this, and this will remain so in the future. The new Bonn paper, too, will not change this.

HONECKER GREETS IRANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent congratulatory messages to the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran on its national day. The telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni reads as follows:

On the occasion of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I convey to you, Your Holiness, my greetings and congratulations.

The Iranian people celebrate the 5th anniversary of their victory over the shah's regime at a time when the policy of the aggression and interference of the United States and its allies increasingly threatens peace in the world and the existence of the peoples.

I am convinced that further deepening the cooperation between our states will make an important contribution to achieving the noble aims in securing world peace and the independent development of all peoples.

Accept, Your Holiness, my wishes for good health and well-being.

The telegram to President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i reads as follows:

On the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I convey to you, Your Excellency, and the friendly Iranian people cordial congratulations on behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR.

I note with satisfaction that the relations between our states have successfully developed over the past 5 years on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. At present, the threat to peace in the world from U.S. imperialism and its allies has reached an unparalleled extent. The rebuff of this acute threat to the people and the defeat of the imperialist plans for world domination require more urgently than ever that all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces act together. I am convinced that the cooperation of the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran will expand and deepen.

I wish you, Your Excellency, health and creative vigor for your responsible work.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Officials Attend Reception

AU141558 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of his country, Seyyed Ebrahim Derazguissou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Friday.

His invitation was honored by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; as well as by other prominent figures of GDR public life, including Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy foreign minister. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

FDGB, FRENCH TRADE UNION DISCUSS PEACE STRUGGLE

AU101144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received for a talk in Berlin the delegation of the General French Trade Union Federation (CGT) headed by Rene Lomet, secretary of the CGT. On this occasion, they discussed topical tasks of the trade unions in both countries, particularly questions of the trade unions' youth work. Proceeding from the alliance between the CGT and FDGB, which has existed for over 30 years, the partners in the talk stressed the responsibility of the trade unions in the struggle to preserve and secure peace against the imperialist intensive armament intensified by the Reagan administration.

Both sides agreed that international controversies can only be solved through negotiations. The conclusion of a treaty between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of force, which includes the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms and conventional arms, can help to improve the international atmosphere.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT NEW APARTMENT COMMISSIONING

LD092309 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Speech made by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker at an apartment-commissioning ceremony in Berlin's Mitte District on 9 February -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear builders: Today we are handing over a new home to a worker's family. That alone is a happy event, but in this case it takes on special significance. As has been noted, this is the 2-millionth apartment to have been completed in the GDR since 1971. Two million apartments -- that means better living conditions for around 6 million citizens of our country. From 1971 to 1983, M210 billion have been spent for building, modernizing, maintaining, and servicing apartments. That is an outstanding economic and social achievement by our workers and farmers' power, the GDR. It must be especially welcome that the rents have remained stable and affordable -- and that they will remain so in the future. [applause]

Implementation of the apartment-building program provides us all with visible proof that in our party's policy, words and deeds are fully and completely in accord with one another. [applause] As we all know, the solution of the housing question has always been a basic concern of the revolutionary German workers' movement. No solution could be expected from capitalism.

In Berlin, and particularly here in the Berlin Mitte district, that can be seen clearly. It was a district that came into existence in the so-called foundation years of capitalism, with tenements and gloomy backyards. Heinrich Zille [Berlin artist and cartoonist, 1858-1929] correctly depicted the conditions in his drawings. We are very thankful to him for this because he has strengthened us in our resolve to remove the tenements and backyards from Berlin. [applause]

Today, one can say that the workers have made great strides in doing this. The work of Berlin builders deserves great recognition, and, at their side, the builders of all the bezirks of our republic, above all the youth with the FDJ Berlin initiative. Their responsible efforts for the worthy development of our capital, Berlin, has borne fruit. To all of them, I express the warmest thanks of the Central Committee of our party, of the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, for their excellent work results. [applause]

Dear Berliners, dear friends and comrades, we want the results of our social policy to be increasingly and impressively expressed in the capital of our country. Here at the Arkona Platz, an inner-city residential area for 8,000 inhabitants has been created which is a model of good social conditions and housing quality. Good external design, including artistic work, pleases the inhabitants. The well-equipped apartments are supplemented by community facilities for everything required for cultural life. The imaginatively laid out leisure and lawn areas in the inner yards are also pleasing.

We regard very highly what builders have achieved in the past. We also know that there is still much to be done. But we are all firmly determined to fulfill the task set at the Eighth SED Congress and to solve the GDR housing issue as a social problem by 1990. [applause] From 1984 to 1990, a further 4.3 million citizens in our republic are to receive new and modernized apartments. At the end of this week, the bezirk delegate conference of the Berlin party organization will discuss the tasks in the capital. We want to create the preconditions and to greatly increase the tempo of the new construction and modernization of apartments in Berlin, and construction worker delegations from the whole republic will support us in this. The whole republic is building its capital. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, throughout our country the working people are preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The appeal of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the GDR National Front -- and this can already be said -- has met with a lively response. We wish to use new obligations to contribute even more effectively toward further strengthening our socialist fatherland. The achievements of our socialist life naturally fill us with pride. Thirty-five years of the GDR -- these have been above all 35 years of peace for our country. We want to preserve that peace. Particularly in the current worrying international situation, it becomes clearer than ever that peace is no gift, but must be fought for anew every day. You can be sure that, together with all the citizens of the GDR and the socialist community, we shall resolutely defend the peace. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, dear Berliners. The most important thing that we can contribute to securing peace is and will be to strengthen our GDR in every way. For this, everyone should give his best. Dear comrades and friends, I wish you all further success, energy, and good health. All the best. [applause]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CIVIL DEFENSE MEMBERS

AU141430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the members and voluntary staff workers of the Civil Defense:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the members and voluntary staff workers of the Civil Defense, cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your day of honor.

Under the leadership of the party of the workers class, you have honorably fulfilled the humanistic assignment conferred upon you in the 26th year of the Civil Defense.

Marked by awareness of the responsibility to our people, you have contributed to protecting the lives and health of our citizens and to helping the people's republic avert danger.

The SED Central Committee expresses to you most cordial thanks for that.

The Seventh Central Committee Plenum of our party makes new higher demands on all citizens of our country to consistently continue the tested policy of the 10th party congress aimed at the well-being of the people and at securing peace.

In view of the increased dangers for peace and the more complicated conditions of class struggle, political stability, economic dynamism, and continuation of the unity of economic and social policy to the benefit of the people are of decisive importance for our contribution to securing peace. This requires great efforts to fulfill production plans in an exemplary manner and to prevent and fight catastrophes and accidents.

We wish you new successes in your responsible work in preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR and in further heightening the readiness and capacity of the Civil Defense. We wish you health, creative vigor, and all the best.

CHURCH OFFICIALS ON PEACE MOVEMENT DISAPPOINTMENT

DW131543 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Feb 84 p 1

[Karl-Heinz Baum report]

[Excerpt] Dresden, 12 Feb -- Superintendents Bickhardt, Scheibner, and Ziemer of the three Dresden church districts opposed the helplessness and disappointment of the peace work of evangelical communities. A letter to the communities reads that many have woken up under the pressure of danger, overcoming fear, and indolence. However, "the solidarity of the hopeful seems now to have become one of the helpless and disappointed," they wrote. Compromises are being made which leave a "bad feeling" behind, the letter says. Young people are more and more disappointed by the adults, the state, and the church, it adds.

The letter, which was read on the eve of the commemoration of the destruction of Dresden 39 years ago in the Sunday sermons, recalls that Noah was also in danger, in the danger of the deluge. However, Noah was not paralyzed but built the Ark, the letter reads.

BRIEFS

GERLACH IN THE NETHERLANDS -- Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the German Liberal Democratic Party and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, met for talks with members of the Party Executive of the Netherlands Democrats 1966, Nico Wegter and Dr Jan Van Hooren. Problems related to the international political situation and to deepening relations between the two parties were discussed during the talks which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere. Both sides stressed the need to adopt concrete measures to halt the arms race. Securing peace is the most urgent task of the present for both parties. Referring to the tense international situation, the politicians underscored the need for political dialogue between representatives of states with different social systems. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

KADAR-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH CHERNENKO

LD141707 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] In Moscow, the Hungarian party and state delegation led by Janos Kadar has visited in the Kremlin Konstantin Chernenko, the CPSU general secretary. The delegation has offered condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov. At the meeting, Prime Minister Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Gromyko, and the first deputy president of the Supreme Soviet, Kuznetsov, were present.

The Hungarian party and state delegation left Moscow for home late in the afternoon.

Returns From Moscow

LD141823 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The Hungarian delegation, led by Janos Kadar, has arrived back home from Moscow.

KADAR'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CHERNENKO

AU151051 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, sent the following message to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow:

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and myself, I sincerely congratulate you and send you my comradely good wishes on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are convinced that under your leadership, the CPSU and its Central Committee will unabatedly follow the Leninist path, and the Soviet people will attain further outstanding results in building an advanced socialist society. The Soviet Union's consistent and principled peace policy, the decisive role assumed by it in preserving peace, and its efforts to assert the policy of peaceful coexistence impart great strength to the peoples of the world and peace-loving mankind. It is our firm belief that the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world will achieve further success in the service of the cause of social progress and peace.

Dear Comrade Chernenko, on behalf of the Hungarian communists and our people who are building socialism, I salute you, a loyal son of the Soviet people and devoted internationalist combatant of the CPSU.

The MSZMP and the Hungarian people continue unswervingly to strengthen fraternal friendship with the CPSU and its Central Committee and the Soviet people as a whole and actively develop multifaceted cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union.

Once again, I congratulate you from my heart and wish you strength, health, and success in augmenting the results of the friendly Soviet people and in the responsible work conducted by you for our common socialist objectives and peace.

Budapest, 13 February 1984.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, first secretary.

MTI CITES BUDAPEST PRESS BIOGRAPHIES OF CHERNENKO

LD141834 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- The central Budapest papers carry first-page biographies of the new secretary-general of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko. NEPSZABADSAG underlines, among other things:

"Konstantin Chernenko's international activity is permeated by the conviction that there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of countries having different social systems and to the settlement of disputed questions via negotiations. His vast experience and outstanding managerial qualities have always meant great contribution to the struggle the CPSU, the Soviet people and their allies are fighting for human progress, a communist future and peace."

MAGYAR HIRLAP states: "Konstantin Chernenko is an outstanding personality of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. In every post the party put him he gave evidence of an eminent organizing talent, discipline and commitment to the Leninian cause and communist ideals."

The Budapest daily recalls that in May 1979 Konstantin Chernenko was on the Soviet party and state delegation that visited Hungary under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev.

FLAG CEREMONY IN KOSSUTH SQUARE HONORS ANDROPOV

LD141122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] In Moscow's Red Square Yuriy Andropov is being buried today. Because of the funeral, there is a national day of mourning in Hungary, too. Outside parliament house the state flag will be hoisted and then lowered to half mast. Our colleague Attila Balint reports from Hossuth Square:

[Balint] At precisely 0800 hours a clarion call resounded on Kossuth Square, and in front of the guard of honor, with military honors, the hoisting of the Hungarian People's Republic's national flag begins. In these moments the normally busy area becomes quiet. People hurrying to work stop for a few minutes. On the [word indistinct] public buildings the black flags of mourning are waving in the wind. From the parliament house, accompanied by the strains of funeral music, the state flag is brought out. The red-white-and-green flag, which at other times signals special days and festivals, will be raised to the strains of the Hungarian national anthem. Once hoisted the state flag will stop for a moment at the top of the mast and then, to the strains of the Soviet national anthem, will slowly start to descend so that, at half mast, it may pay respect to the memory of Yuriy Andropov, expressing our sincere sympathy in the mourning that has affected the people of the Soviet Union with the death of the great statesman, the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement.

The flag and, through it, the nation pay their respects. With this I say farewell from Kossuth Square. And now back to the studio.

SZUROS VISITS MEXICO, HOLDS 'CORDIAL' TALKS

AU131535 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], a party delegation led by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Mexico from 4 to 9 February.

In a cordial, comradely, and open atmosphere, the Central Committee secretary had talks with PSUM Secretary General Pablo Gomez and other leaders of the party. They informed each other about the position of the two countries and the domestic and international activity of their parties. They exchanged views on interparty relations and possibilities for further developing them.

Discussing timely aspects of international life, they noted that the two parties concur in the appraisal of fundamental issues of the international situation and hold indentical views on the need for the struggle under way for peace, security, disarmament, and the reduction of tension. They expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, who are struggling to defend their independence and achieve social progress, as well as with the progressive forces of El Salvador and the Central American area.

The MSZMP delegation was received by Mario Vargas Saldana, secretary general of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Matyas Szuros met with Minister of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepukveda and, in a cordial atmosphere, had talks with him on timely issues of world politics.

In the course of his program, the head of the Hungarian party delegation met with representatives of the Mexican and international press and briefed them on Hungary's domestic political position and foreign policy. Dr Karoly Szabo, our country's ambassador to Mexico, participated in the meeting.

Matyas Szuros placed flowers at the memorial of Bela Bartok in Mexico City.

Having concluded its visit to Mexico, the MSZMP delegation proceeded to Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION TALKS WITH POLAND -- At the invitation of Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, Stanislaw Kukuryka, Polish minister of construction and building materials, visited Hungary from 1 to 5 February. During the talks, they informed each other of their branches' achievements in the last year and of the tasks for 1984. They agreed to create a joint committee to prepare for the establishment of joint Hungarian-Polish construction industry enterprises. They increased the number of subjects for technical-scientific cooperation, and in this framework, among other things, began the joint elaboration of energy-saving building material industry technologies. Stanislaw Kukuryka was received by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Stanislaw Kukuryka left for home on 5 February. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

BUSH CONVEYS REAGAN LETTER TO CHERNENKO

LD141847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko also had a meeting today with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Bush described the 30-minute talk as constructive and useful. He stated that he had conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary a personal letter from President Ronald Reagan. However, he did not reveal the letter's content. The agencies point out that the meeting in Moscow was the first direct Soviet-U.S. contact at this level for about a year.

JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD141828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The government and party delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned this evening from the funeral ceremonies for Yuriy Andropov. The members of the delegation included: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Lieutenant General Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate Politburo member and minister of internal affairs.

MALINOWSKI, KOWALCZYK CONGRATULATE CHERNENKO

LD142232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] In connection with the election of Konstantin Chernenko to the post of general secretary of the CPSU, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee has sent on behalf of the ZSL, a telegram of sincere congratulations. He stressed in it, among other things, that he was deeply convinced that under the leadership of Konstantin Chernenko the CPSU and the Soviet people will achieve new great successes for the good of the Soviet Union and the whole community of the socialist countries and for the strengthening of the Polish-Soviet friendship.

On behalf of the SD Central Committee congratulations were sent by its chairman, Edward Kowalczyk.

SIGNIFICANCE OF USSR PUBLIC HOMAGE TO ANDROPOV

LD141833 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 14 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Feb -- Reporting on thousands of Soviet people trailing past the coffin of the late Soviet leader, TRYBUNA LUDU Moscow correspondents said "this homage reflects the unyielding will of the party and the Soviet nation to continue their march ahead, along the road laid down by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

"This will is also reflected thousands of resolutions adopted in industrial plants and kolkhozes, on the building sites and in research institutes these days. This is still another convincing proof that both internal and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state enjoys the support of millions of Soviet people.

"The active peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, to which Yuriy Andropov made his great personal contribution, enjoys confidence and support of millions of people of goodwill the world over. They know that the idea to which the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union is totally subordinated is a world without wars. The Soviet Union will not depart from this policy even for a bit -- as it was strongly underscored at the Central Committee's plenum.

"Futile are the imperialist attempts to undermine the military balance in the world at the expense of the Soviet Union and its allies. The economic strength and defensive power of the Soviet Union, of its friends and allies, among whom Poland takes her due place, are an efficient guarantee of preserving the military balance."

GLEMP TO BEGIN VISIT TO ARGENTINA, BRAZIL 16 FEB

LD141849 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 14 Feb -- The primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp will go on a tour of South American countries on Feb 16 (Thursday), according to the Press Office of the Polish Episcopate. During an almost month-long tour, the primate will pay official pastoral visits on Polish parishes in Brazil and Argentina and will hold meetings with Polish communities and missionaries in both of these countries. In Brazil, almost every other Roman-Catholic priest is a foreigner. Out of the dozen or so thousand of these religious [as received] several hundred are priests and nuns from Poland.

POLITBURO TO CONVENE 15TH PLENUM 18 FEBRUARY

AU141423 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The PZPR Politburo evaluated accountability-election in party organizations up to and including the voivodship level.

The Politburo noted that the campaign had helped strengthen the organizational cohesiveness and ideopolitical unity of party ranks and consolidate the statutory principles of internal party life and had become an important stage in restoring the ties with the workers class and society. Primary and shop party organizations are regaining their militancy and their ability to assume leadership in the communities in which they are active.

The campaign has confirmed that the ninth party congress line -- a line of struggle, accord, and socialist sociopolitical and economic reforms -- is the foundation of all party cell activities and that this has been reflected in the programs for activities up to the 10th party congress, which were adopted by meetings and conferences.

The provisional electoral regulations adopted by the 13th Central Committee plenum have played an important role in strengthening the democratic nature of the electoral act.

During the campaign party members pointed to various weaknesses and stressed that it was necessary to increase the share of workers in party life and to intensify training activities and work with young people.

During campaign meetings and conferences many proposals were addressed mainly to local party and administrative authorities. These proposals raise specific matters and are expressions of party initiatives aimed at more speedily eliminating the country's crisis and at intensifying the processes of socialist democracy and of concern for the just problems of communities and citizens. Reliably and promptly implementing proposals and postulates in line with the ninth plenum resolution will expedite the process by which public trust in the party is restored.

The Politburo decided to submit the evaluation of the accountability-election campaign to the next Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo decided to convene the 15th Central Committee plenum on 18 February 1984. The plenum will be mainly devoted to the organizational-programmatic principles of the national conference of the PZPR delegates.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON CONTROL OPERATION

AU131544 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Interview given by General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense, to Krzysztof Potrzebnicki: "The Control and What Then..."; date and place not given; first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Excerpts] In December 1983 the territorial operational groups of the Armed Forces worked for 3 weeks in all the voivodships except Walbrzych Voivodship, where the inspection was this time carried out by the Main Territorial Inspectorate. Some 760 basic units of state administration were controlled, as well as 237 towns, 377 towns and rural parishes together, and 146 rural parishes. It was a large-scale operation in which 9,000 people participated. Aside from military personnel, the inspection groups were also comprised of almost 3,000 civilian specialists who had been delegated by their voivodas and aktivists of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

We spoke about the results of this action program with General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, secretary of the National Defense Committee, chief inspector of the Office of the Inspector of Territorial Defense, and vice minister of national defense.

Potrzebnicki: What, above all, were the operational groups interested in?

Tuczapski: They were mainly occupied with enterprises and institutions whose work has a serious bearing on the conditions in which people live. The things that were checked were the functioning of our transportation, with particular consideration for Polish State Railway stations and goods depots, as well as road transportation. We were also interested in the communal and housing economy, including, among other things, the state of urban transportation and the way that the repair of housing blocks is progressing. The things we looked at in the rural areas were the conditions for the efficient working of various cooperative, production, trade, and service organizations, as well as production plants like bakeries and dairies. Everywhere the operational groups went they paid particular attention to the ways in which the negative phenomena that had been exposed during previous inspections had been eliminated, phenomena such as stereotyped attitudes, a lack of sensibility to human matters, negligence, waste, and bad management.

The recent control also featured a military aspect. This, of course, is a consequence of the aggravation of the international situation. The state of our military readiness was checked, together with the preparedness of our equipment and our organizational efficiency.

Potrzebnicki: The December operation was the fifth large-scale operational group control. What remarks and observations did the groups bring back with them this time?

Tuczapski: The fact that compared with the previous control in April 1983, this control showed up many more good and, in certain cases, exemplary activities that can only bring us satisfaction.

But the progress that has been made, although it is gratifying, can in no way be deemed satisfactory, because it is too modest in both the efforts that have been made as well as in respect to people's expectations. The bad and even scandalous state of the units that have been controlled was revealed all too frequently. This was the case with, among others, the railroads, the administration of residential housing apartments, and the administration of cooperative and state farms. It was also the case in urban and rural trade and in the organizations combined in market garden and apiary cooperatives.

Potrzebnicki: The military operational groups called for distinctions for 836 persons who had performed their duties in an exemplary way, but they also made over 1,300 proposals to punish those guilty of neglect, and almost half of these concerned the workers of cooperative organizations. What kind of offenses were most often revealed in this sector of the economy?

Tuczapski: The results of the controls carried out at the Samopomoc Chlopska [Peasants' Self-Aid] Rural Commune Cooperative and the Spolem General Consumers Cooperative are varied. Both organizations are on the whole performing their tasks better. Their shops and warehouses are more orderly and their work organization is more efficient. But...there are still many "buts", like the fact that the shops and storehouses in the rural areas have not been repaired for years. We have recorded cases of the quality of food products on sale being reduced, of their being sold after the sell-by date, and of the damage and concealment of attractive goods. Almost every third building belonging to market-garden and apiary cooperatives is in a bad technical state, and vegetables and potatoes are ruined as a result of this.

Moreover, many market-garden cooperatives aim to obtain excessive profits at the cost of their consumers. Cases are known when the difference in prices for certain vegetables from two neighboring places differed by 100 percent. The same was true of trade profit margins. Price hikes were accompanied by a reduced supply of fruit and vegetable deliveries. These facts had been neglected by cooperative controls, and the people's councils also failed to react to them by neglecting to take advantage of their powers in the Law on Cooperative Rights. These are, of course, only some of the irregularities.

Potrzebnicki: Now that the control is over, what happens next?

Tuczapski: Many of the irregularities were eliminated at once during the course of the inspection, the results of which were handed over to the interested ministers, voivodas, and the primary economic and cooperative bodies. The implementation of all the operational groups' decisions will, therefore, be systematically supervised, although it will, in certain cases, take a fairly long time to perform them.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REPORTS HIGH CRIME RATE

LD140936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] In spite of some progress in the field of public safety and order, a high crime threat persevered last year, in particular from criminal offences. Criminogenic phenomena, such as parasitism, alcoholism, drug abuse, and demoralization of juveniles continue to appear with great intensity, states a report from the PPR prosecutor's office collegium to the Council of State.

COMMENT ON ELECTORAL CHANGES INTRODUCED BY SEJM

LD140931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A new way of appointing candidates, the institution of electoral colleges, and the possibility of legal proceedings against the election of a deputy or the validity

of elections are the most essential changes introduced into the electoral system by the election regulations passed by the Sejm today. To these changes we could also add a significant reduction in the size of the wards, the obligatory number of two candidates for each mandate, and the legal guarantee of greater secrecy for the election act itself. These changes were introduced after public consultation, taking into account the PRON position, and after a discussion in an extraordinary commission appointed from among the deputies which submitted 48 amendments.

But among all these changes the most important for the electors are the new principles of appointing candidates. Nobody can be entered on the list unless they get public approval at a preelection meeting or in the so-called preelections [prawybory]. If the meeting is negative regarding the presented candidate, then the organization that recommended him will have to put forward a different person who will also be subject to public approval. So, in a way, the candidates for deputy will be subjected to double public verification: in the preelections when being entered on the list, and during the election itself. We therefore have a new and changed -- with respect to the previous one -- democratized electoral law. The Sejm similarly spoke of it to the PRON a month ago: It is a significant step forward in the shaping of an electoral model that will fully suit the changes taking place in our country.

SEJM DEPUTY VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

AU141423 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11/12 Feb 84 p 5

[Interview with Sejm Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities, by Krzysztof Mikolajczyk: "Constitutional Responsibility"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Mikolajczyk: At its 47th plenary session, the Sejm will examine the report of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities concerning the responsibility to the state tribunal of four members of the state leadership during the seventies. The state tribunal and the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities are new institutions in the socialist law of Poland that deal with issues that in the past were not of interest to the Sejm. What is the course of the work of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities and what does this work depend on? This was the question I asked Sejm Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the commission.

Czeszejko-Sochacki: Our commission began work in November 1982, but the most vigorous part of it was done during the first 6 months of 1983. This was because at that time we gathered together sufficient evidence to constitute what in legal terms is called the imputation of charges. This was due to the fact that the initial proposal that was made by a group of deputies was in itself too general to allow us to formulate definite charges and to begin normal proceedings, The fact that all the charges had to begin normal proceedings. The fact that all the charges had to be properly justified because of their seriousness is a matter of course. The commission familiarized itself with thousands of documents with this aim in mind; these documents had already been selected from an even greater number. I should stress that we had access to all kinds of material; for example, tape recordings of the session of the Government Presidium, as well as documents that had only been drawn up in one copy without duplicates. We also examined 46 witnesses -- people who had responsible functions in the administration of the state and the economy in the seventies, from the deputy premiers down.

Mikolajczyk: As a result of this vigorous legally and politically complex work, the commission decided to apply to the Sejm with a proposal to bring Piotr Jaroszewicz [former premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers] and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk [former deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission] before the state tribunal to face constitutional responsibility and at the same time to discontinue the proceedings against Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka [former deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers]. What were the reasons for this?

Czeszejko-Sochacki: The commissions' proposal regarding Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka is, in the first place, a result of the fact that it was impossible to impute any definite violation of the Constitution or any other law against them, and the legal grounds for infringing on constitutional responsibilities do not exist. I repeat that we are only concerned with constitutional responsibility and nothing else, even if it is the result of mistakes that were made in the management sphere or work expediency. In other words, we were in no position to prove that the definite actions these people performed, not the abstract or theoretical ones, but the real ones, violated the Constitution or some other law, and this was the decisive factor in our proposal, despite our criticism of these persons' activities or behavior. However, as far as Piotr Jaroszewicz and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk are concerned, I must say that legal grounds do exist for bringing them to face constitutional responsibilities.

Mikolajczyk: What charges have been drawn up against the former premier and deputy premier?

Czeszejko-Sochacki: The charges are very extensive; however, they generally concern the contravention of their responsibilities or failure to perform their duties in the management of the national economy. We are, above all, concerned with the irregularities in the planning process and in the implementation of the plans. We are accusing the former premier and deputy premier of transferring the kind of authority to the government that only the parliament is entitled to, by making basic changes to the socio-economic plan that was adopted by the Sejm, and thus implementing a plan that was essentially different from the national socioeconomic plan. This was done by failing to implement the planned tasks and by introducing new elements into them. There was also a lack of discipline in executing the plan and planned tasks and, in addition, a lack in those that were illegally introduced. The activities of both of the accused caused considerable losses to the entire national economy which could have been eliminated or considerably reduced with properly disciplined management.

The next charge concerns foreign credits, the majority of which were out of proportion and irrational in relation to the structure and the state of the economy. Our credit policy was also such a risky one that it must have been a real threat to the state and the economy. We are also charging the accused with distorting both the statistics intended for the public, as well as those for internal use.

Mikolajczyk: Aside from imputing constitutional proceedings, the state tribunal also has the right to carry out criminal proceedings at the same time. Have any decisions been made on this?

Czeszejko-Sochacki: The commission has not made any such decision. We decided that the certain violation of the Constitution and the law by Piotr Jaroszewicz and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk had none of the hallmarks of violation of the Penal Code.

FOREIGN MINISTER OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES SEJM 13 FEB

LD132000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1707 GMT 13 Feb 84

["Extensive excerpts" of speech delivered by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to the Sejm on 13 February -- recorded]

[Text] May it please the house: A year ago from this tribune I presented a report about the international situation and the main tasks of the country's foreign policy. I spoke then about the deteriorating world situation and the complex conditioning factors abroad that affected the implementation of the government's tasks in the sphere of international relations.

Today I would like to say that despite the deterioration of the situation in the international arena the government has fulfilled the fundamental tasks. The international position of Poland has been strengthened. Increasing foreign activity by Poland has had strong support from all patriotic forces of the society. Clear symptoms of the country emerging from the crisis, the strengthening of the state authority structures, institutional development and continuous progress in socialist democratization, the construction of the front of national accord -- these are the main elements of the implementation of the line of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. The activity of the PZPR has increased, as well as that of the allied parties. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is consolidating its place in Poland. New trade unions, independent and self-governing, are signalling their place in society increasingly vividly. Relations between the state and the Catholic Church are progressing in a positive direction. Relations with the churches of different denominations are progressing very well. Despite many remaining difficulties and hardships in everyday life, nobody can deny the achievements. By healing its internal life, Poland is yet again becoming a credible partner in international relations thus showing the falseness of the Western statements which attribute to our country -- according to their own wishful thinking -- the role of a weak link in the community of socialist states. This is the main achievement of Poland's foreign policy in 1983 and it is of key significance for the security of our country and its successful development, in Poland playing an active part in international politics.

Last year we considerably expanded our relations with the developing states. More and more Western governments and political forces, aware that the U.S.' anti-Polish policy of sanctions, pressures, and propaganda aggression, imposed on certain other states, is pointless, think of departing from this unrealistic course. However, as long as sanctions and other tokens of unfriendly policy remain in force, our relations with these states cannot be normal. We are interested not in some kind of make-believe improvement in these relations, but in having completely partner-like relations, based on universally recognized principles of international law.

We have taken an active part in the positive conclusion of the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting and in the process that resulted in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We support the USSR's disarmament initiatives. We gave special support to the proposals aimed at protecting Europe from a new and dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race. Everywhere, in the United Nations, at the Vienna MBFR talks, and at other international conferences, we came out in favor of peace, of cooperation, and of equitable settlement of existing conflicts. We favor disarmament.

The foreign policy of People's Poland is, as it were, a meeting-place where the fundamental interests of the entire nation and the joint aspirations of its political forces, public associations, and religious organizations converge.

In the entirety of the foreign policy of the PPR, an immensely important role is played by the activity of the Sejm and its broad international contacts. Full support was given to the peace policy of our state by PRON in its program. The Episcopate of the Catholic Church also, at its last plenary conference, voiced its concern over the peaceful future of the world.

May it please the house, the peaceful orientation of Polish policy, of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, is opposed by the United States and some of its allies by a policy of confrontation and armaments. Its aim is to change the existing military balance between the United States and the USSR; between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This is accompanied by attempts to change the balance of power in various regions of the world, and in this Washington does not draw back even from the threat of using armed force or from its direct use. The confrontational political course of the present U.S. Administration has caused increased tension in relations between East and West and the greatest threat to peace since the war. The deployment of U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads on the territory of the states of Western Europe, including in the FRG, has increased the degree of threat to Poland, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist states. As a result, the Warsaw Pact states have been forced to take defensive countermeasures ensuring the maintenance of military parity in Europe and in the world.

Poland supports the concrete steps in this sphere taken by the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR. We have spoken out clearly in favor of dialogue and the development of peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States, the two greatest world powers. Dialogue creates premises for cooperation. Lack of it furthers confrontation and weighs dangerously on the entire international climate. Such a dialogue is particularly necessary now, when the world is threatened by the apocalypse of nuclear destruction. It must, however, be genuine and not apparent dialogue. It must lead to positive results. In order for it to be so, both sides must observe the principles of reciprocity and equal security. Such a dialogue is irreconcilable with the policy from a position of strength carried on by the U.S. Government. Dialogue from a position of strength ceases to be dialogue; it becomes a diktat.

An expression of the policy from a position of strength is, on the part of the U.S. Government and, under their name, of the governments of other capitalist states as well, interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and making economic relations subject to political conditions. Instead of mutually favorable economic cooperation and trade exchange, the United States is forcing an economic war, is pursuing on a broad scale various forms of embargo and economic restriction.

This is in contradiction of the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act. It is also an additional source of tension in the relations between East and West.

The growth in tension has raised the hopes of anticommunist circles for making a change in the relationship of political forces in Europe. It is also the source of an intensified revival of revisionist tendencies in the FRG. On the basis of the officially supported theory of existence of the German reich within its 1937 borders attempts are made to upset the territorial-political order in Europe that was created as a result of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and confirmed in the treaties concluded by the FRG with socialist countries in the seventies, and in the CSCE Final Act. Voices that question the existing borders, and above all our Western border, are being raised and are spreading. Dangerous myths about the existence of the so-called German minority in Poland are being created and popularized. Intentions concerning the so-called German unification action are not being concealed.

These tendencies find encouragement in the statements of politicians from beyond the ocean, for example in the statement by the U.S. secretary of state at the Stockholm conference that it is necessary to overcome the division artificially -- as he put it -- imposed on Europe and the German nation.

Poland has forcefully resisted and will continue to resist these dangerous manifestations of territorial-political revisionism. It is worth reminding that in Europe there is no border problem but there is the problem of peace. Any attempt against the existing borders means an attempt against peace. Any attempt to undermine them is an attempt to weaken the foundation of European security on which the whole edifice of the policies of detente and peaceful coexistence rests.

The common interest of the European nations and states is, above all, to protect Europe from war and to preserve security based on military parity and a lower level of armaments than at present. It is a development of mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, cooperation in the protection of man's environment and in the humanitarian fields. It is finally a real political dialogue and the restoration of trust. The conference on measures for building trust and security and disarmament in Europe which began in January 1984 in Stockholm creates a chance for starting a deescalation of the tension. The participation of ministers of foreign affairs in the opening stage of the conference has shown that the detente structures created in the seventies are useful, that the majority of states wants the CSCE process to continue and wants to make a contribution to reversing the tendencies dangerous for peace in Europe and the world. We assess positively the beginning of the conference, as well as the possibility of holding bilateral meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of many states. We have noted a certain change in the tone of the American and some other NATO states' speeches. However, the security of states and nations does not depend on the tone of speeches. It should be regretted that this change had not taken place earlier and particularly before the deployment of new offensive nuclear-missile weapons. The American missiles in Europe have not made the world a safer place. The U.S. allies also know about this and they have expressed this in Stockholm.

The success of the Stockholm conference will depend on a departure from the policies of confrontation, on getting rid of the obsession with nuclear arms and abandoning intervention into the internal matters of other states. The concept of mutual and equal security of all states has to be adopted. This kind of premise lies at the basis of the initiatives by Poland and other socialist states and is reflected in the position taken by them at the Stockholm conference. It is shared by a number of other states, particularly neutral ones. Poland and her allies have not departed from the principles of peaceful coexistence. We fully support the position contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in January 1983 that, I quote, irrespective of how complicated the world situation might be, there exist possibilities for overcoming a dangerous stage in international relations, end of quote.

All joint initiatives of the states of the Warsaw Pact included in this document remain in force. Poland has made its contribution in their elaboration.

May it please the house: for understandable reasons I concentrate on problems directly concerning Europe. But the situation in other regions of the world is also alarming. The Middle East conflict remains a trouble spot, dangerous for world peace. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the increasing military involvement in that region by the United States bring new dangerous elements into the situation. There are fresh reports almost daily on the tragic fate of the civilian population of Lebanon. The situation in the Middle East requires a complex solution, with the participation of all parties concerned.

Other serious threats are seen in Central America. The PPR Government resolutely condemns unprecedented aggression by the United States against the little Caribbean island of Grenada. We support the stand of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, which at present is an object of constant pressure and military threat by the United States.

We support the stand of Nicaragua and Cuba on the need for a peaceful solution to the conflict situation in Central America. We also support peaceful efforts by the states of the Contadora Group.

We support the stand of Angola, which is an object of aggression by the Republic of South Africa. We demand all action be stopped and UN resolutions on Namibia, as well as resolutions banning rascism and apartheid, be respected.

We support the stand of the revolutionary government of Afghanistan in its struggle against outside intervention and in its efforts to consolidate peaceful changes.

In accordance with its best freedom-loving traditions Poland supports and will continue to support justified struggles of nations for freedom and independence, against imperialist neocolonial domination, for a new international economic deal, and against economic exploitation.

May it please the house, entering the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland I want to underline the invariability of principles of our government's foreign policy. They are friendship, brotherly ties, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states, solidarity with nations struggling for national liberation and social progress, and peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

We can generally say that our relations with European socialist states are developing favorably and in a partner-like spirit. The policy of reorientating our economic relations is consistently implemented. In most areas the level of cooperation with socialist countries has reached or even surpassed that of the years 1979-80.

In every variant of the international situation, either better or worse, today the economic front is more important than ever in the development of the socialist system. Having that in mind, in all socialist countries new experiments are introduced that aim at an improvement of the management of national economies. Reforms are being prepared and introduced in order to speed up economic progress of socialism as a base for an improvement of conditions of social life.

May it please the house, in accordance with last year's announcements we are giving high priority to our relations with developing countries. In 1982, together with our partners, we undertook a number of steps for enlivening political contacts with many states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Numerous visits took place, many decisions concerning economic, scientific and cultural cooperation were adopted.

In the current year we will continue making efforts to more fully use potentially existing possibilities for considerably broadening economic cooperation. Poland shows respect for the Nonaligned Movement, which plays an important role in world policy.

Our position in this respect was reflected by the participation of Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, in the meeting of heads of governments and states organized by Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister, during the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York. The intention to isolate Poland came to nothing, while the isolation directed against Poland turned against those who proclaimed it, those whose brainchild the illegal policy of sanctions had been.

May it please the house, as I have already stated, we are consistent supporters of the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. It is the intention of the government to maintain partner-like, mutually advantageous relations with developed capitalist countries. We have various relations with this group of countries and these relations depend on how individual states approach Poland,

on their observance of the universally accepted norms of international law and, in particular, on respect for the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. As a result of the policy of pressures and sanctions pursued with regard to Poland and of breaking bilateral agreements in force, the Polish economy sustained losses estimated to be in the range of $12.5 billion, while Poland's bilateral relations with the states in question deteriorated considerably.

It is the U.S. Government and the governments of certain other NATO countries that bear the entire responsibility for this state of affairs. This deterioration in relations applies particularly to the United States which, pursuing its great-power interests and goals, light-handedly ruined the substantial achievements of the development of the bilateral relations between Poland and the United States.

As we stated in the note from the PPR Government, dated 3 November 1983, we require that the United States drop its policy of discrimination, put a halt to interference in our internal affairs, bring the propaganda aggression to an end, and compensate for the losses that have been sustained.

Only a positive approach by the U.S. Government to our proposals can open up a path leading to an improvement in bilateral relations.

Our relations with the FRG are complex. We invariably state that we are ready to continue the process of normalization of our bilateral relations on the basis of, and given complete observance of, the treaty of December, 1970. PPR-FRG relations can and should develop in the interests of both states and in the interest of peace and security in Europe.

A burden is placed upon these relations, however, by manifestations of revisionism which undermine the credibility of intentions proclaimed by Bonn.

Development of these relations is not made easier through FRG involvement in the implementation of NATO decisions regarding the deployment of the new nuclear missiles. Restrictions and sanctions of any kind towards Poland are irreconcilable with the agreement of 1970. We are expecting that the readiness to improve bilateral relations proclaimed by the FRG Government will find its expression in the Joint Commission for Economic Affairs having a session shortly and in a constructive attitude towards problems of economic cooperation with Poland.

The visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II in 1983 was an event of great international significance. It was of great importance in the process of constructive dialogue between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland. The talks General Wojciech Jaruzelski had with Pope John Paul II have deepened the Polish-Vatican dialogue on the subject of peace and security, especially in Europe. Regular political contacts with the Vatican are being maintained. In accord with an earlier announcement, we are maintaining our interest in the development of the bilateral contacts.

May it please the house, one essential element by which to measure foreign policy is its effectiveness in supporting economic development of Poland. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other relevant ministries we shall be undertaking all efforts towards individual states and international organizations with the aim of promoting and protecting our economic interest. Development of cooperation will be subservient to extricating the national economy from the crisis and the strategy of its further development. The main task is to transform economic cooperation into an important condition for economic progress in Poland. Traditionally we attach great importance to the activity in the UN and cooperation with other international organizations. We are voicing our support for increasing the effectiveness of the UN in the resolving of fundamental problems of peace, security, and disarmament.

We appreciate the activities to this effect undertaken by Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the UN. His visit to Poland, which is planned to take place shortly, will provide ample opportunity to exchange views on the international situation, the role of the UN in further cooperation by Poland with this organization and with the system of international organizations as a whole.

May it please the house, the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland will be conducive to presenting the postwar achievements of our homeland, its present day, and the transformations taking place. We shall refer to the recent celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. This anniversary reminded us of the history of the struggles for the socialist form of our political system and for just borders for our state. Poland will be maintaining broad cultural and scientific cooperation with other countries, remaining a country open to genuine artistic and intellectual values and, at the same time, striving for a possible full presentation of the achievements of Polish culture and science abroad.

In implementing the tasks of foreign policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has always taken advantage of the help and support of the Sejm and its (?sessions). I would like to thank you for that and to express the conviction that we will continue to receive such support. We have difficult tasks before us, resulting from the needs of internal development but also, and primarily, from the tense international situation. Achieving progress in stabilizing the internal situation, we contribute to strengthening the structures of security and peace in Europe. Among the many key tasks I have listed, there is none more urgent and more important today than the mobilization of all the forces of our nation towards the maintenance of peace and the removal of the threat of war. This is a possible goal. We are not alone in this struggle. The USSR and the whole community of socialist states are fighting for the same goal, as are all peaceful and realistically-thinking political forces in the world. Poland's future is linked with peace and security in Europe and the world. We will do everything in our power to maintain peace, as well as to consolidate the safe conditions for existence of the state, for the development of the state and the nation.

OLSZOWSKI INTERVIEW: 'WAR IS NOT INEVITABLE'

LD101553 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 10 Feb -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Poland's foreign minister granted an interview for the latest issue of the Polish weekly PERSPEKTYWY. Excerpts:

NATO aggressive policy has become an immediate cause of disturbing East-West dialogue. However, destinies of Europe and the world are not determined by the U.S. alone and its NATO allies. A guarantee of international security is peaceful policy pursued by socialist community states. defensive potential of the USSR and states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, and activity of all progressive, anti-war forces in the world which is evidenced by, for example, multi-million movement of protesters against the presence of U.S. missiles taking place in West Europe and the U.S.

Without diminishing threats which the world faces, we find bases for cautious optimism. We believe that war is not inevitable and this conviction will determine every our action undertaken in international contacts. [sentence as received]

Both diplomats -- participants in the conference and a large group of mass media representatives accredited in Stockholm on the occasion, as well as Swedish public opinion know and highly assess Poland's traditional activity in actions aimed to consolidate European security and disarmament.

"On our part we have underscored several times that as one of the initiators of the entire CSCE process, and particularly of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament, we shall make efforts to secure its constructive

course and prosperous results. We expect a similar stand to be taken by NATO member-states.

Bilateral talks in Stockholm proved readiness of many Western states to improve relations with Poland.

Nevertheless, we still record cases of submitting by some West European governments to pressure exerted by the Washington administration which checks progress in normalization of relations. Generally, however, the Western approach to Poland's problems becomes more realistic.

The present state of relations between Poland and the U.S. is the result of the policy of restrictions and other lawless, unfriendly moves taken by the U.S. against Poland after December 1981.

It is exactly the attempts by the U.S. to interfere in Poland's affairs, the initiating and waging of an international propaganda campaign against our country, attempts to make an instrumental use of Polish issues to meet the needs of confrontational policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration and to undermine provisions from Potsdam and Yalta that have led to the current crisis in relations between Poland and the U.S.

The application of the policy of restrictions has been calculated to exert pressure on our government to change the sovereign course of Polish politics.

It is an obvious truth -- also for Washington -- that the policy of restrictions failed. Hence, attempts -- only apparent so far -- to change this policy. This is testified by recent decisions taken by President Reagan on withdrawing a ban on fishing in the U.S. waters and charter flights to the U.S. This game of appearances cannot veil the fact that all significant restrictions are still in force. Thus, no significant change has been introduced into the U.S. policy towards Poland.

Our government's stand expressed in the note of last November 3 on lawless and unfriendly acts against Poland and on the principles of normalization of relations remains in force.

The road to an improvement of mutual relations is still open. This depends on the U.S. A necessary premise for this, however, is a change of to-date unfriendly policy towards Poland pursued by the U.S. Administration.

The socialist community states not only come out in favour of a peaceful vision of the future but also give a concrete programme of materializing it. This programme is contained in the Political Declaration issued by the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Prague in January 1983, in the statement issued by a meeting of leaders of seven socialist European states held in Moscow last June and in the communique issued by the Sofia session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

While launching a broad programme to defend peace, the socialist community states are aware that a pre-condition for its implementation is to prevent the violation of the present balance of forces. We have been advocates of keeping this balance at the lowest level. However, in face of the arms race imposed on the world by the U.S., states united in the political and defensive Warsaw Treaty are forced to make definite steps guaranteeing their security.

Aggressive actions taken by the U.S. in different regions of the world, and particularly in Central America and the Middle East are integral part of the U.S. policy of confrontation and the arms race.

Poland has unequivocally condemned the brutal act of aggression against Grenada and is in full solidarity with fraternal Cuba and Nicaragua.

In the Middle East the U.S. openly provides Israel with political and military support in its aggressive, expansionist policy against Arab states. Co-ordination between Washington and Tel Aviv was particularly clearly marked in developments in Lebanon, including the imposition of Lebanese-Israeli accord contrary to the interests of the Lebanese nation and the Arab world. Through a direct military involvement in that country, the U.S. became a party and not a mediator in searching solutions to the conflict. This refers to both the crisis in Lebanon and the Mideast crisis in general. The course of developments in the Mideast confirmed the rightness of assessments included in the Prague declaration of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty of January 1983, concerning the directions of settling the conflict for which the only means is to convene an international conference attended by all parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Really, Polish public opinion has reasons to be concerned over the stepping up of many unfavourable phenomena in Bonn's policy towards Poland.

For some time, we have been noting growing revanchist tendencies in the FRG, the laying of territorial claims, the creation of artificial problems and the rehashing of anti-Polish resentments. The chorus of professional landsmannschaften, openly questioning the final character of our Western border, is joined by some representatives of the Federal Government in Bonn.

These phenomena and tendencies, harmful to the climate and the contents of mutual relations, burden the process of normalization, hamper the return to dialogue and destabilize the situation in Europe.

I would like to express hope that the FRG political leadership will take steps to return to the process of normalizing relations with Poland on the basis of the treaty of December 7, 1970.

We will invariably contribute to the cause of implementing a comprehensive programme for constructive peaceful initiatives by the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, thus opposing the existing threats. Being guided by these premises, we grant our support to the USSR's peace ventures.

We cannot ignore the fact, which I have already mentioned, that the arms race, stepped up by NATO, is accompanied by attacks on the territorial and political realities in Europe formulated by some official representatives of NATO members. These realities are based on the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam, and confirmed in the binding treaties and also in the CSCE Final Act. We react and will continue to react firmly to this.

Relations with developing countries really assumed a new dimension in the past two years. Following the declaration of martial law in Poland, these countries did not break off political dialogue and did not limit economic cooperation with us.

They are a promising partner for the mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation, which we took into account in a programme for the development of economic cooperation with developing countries till 1990, adopted in June 1983 by the Government Presidium. We have many common interests and convergent points of view with these countries.

Developing countries are our natural ally in the struggle for peace and security, against imperialist concept of the world and international relations.

The harmoniously developed cooperation with the countries under discussion has become a lasting element of our foreign policy.

WALESA LETTER TO JARUZELSKI; GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

PM131517 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 2 Feb 84 p 3

["Citizen Walesa's Complaints" -- DZIENNIK BALTYCKI headline; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Below we print a letter by Mr Lech Walesa, the content of which was circulated by the sender in the Western media. The editors of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI have obtained a copy of a reply sent to Mr Lech Walesa from the Complaints and Correspondence Bureau of the Office of the Council of Ministers. This reply is also printed below.

Lech Walesa's Letter

Gdansk, 29 December 1983

Confidential

To General Wojciech Jaruzelski

Warsaw

General:

I am writing to you out of respect for the uniform you wear. I am writing because I cannot believe that you are recommending the use of such abominable methods of conducting warfare against me. Finally, I am writing because you are ultimately responsible for all that goes on here.

I suspect that, as far as the organization of the whole thing goes, you have put the matter as follows: "Try to come to terms with Walesa somehow, but if that fails, eliminate him." It stands to reason. We could not have come to terms inasmuch as the terms proposed were unacceptable, this being mainly on moral grounds.

The one course of action left was to eliminate me. General, those people, being what they are, want to carry out their task and, since they have no arguments, they invent them. Here are some examples:

1) high fines for traffic offenses that have never been committed;

2) compelling me to pay customs duty on a car in spite of the fact that it had all been sorted out previously;

3) exacting payment for house repairs (which had never taken place) after the statutory period (3 years) had lapsed;

4) the issue of my salary in the union -- as you know, I personally never collected more than Z15,000;

5) the issue of my foreign awards -- as you know, I have not collected any of them and I do not have any accounts in the West (nor have I been using any);

6) the issue of pro-German sympathies -- as you know, I owe the death of my own father to Hitlerism, while my stepfather -- who lived in the United States for several years -- had been through the camps and only avoided death by escaping from them;

7) the case of the alleged tape recording of a conversation with my brother at Arlamow, which was prefabricated [as published] throughout.

These are just a few examples. There are also witnesses and documents which have been secured.

I am writing to you because the perpetrators of my elimination are becoming impatient and have been working themselves up into a frenzy. The methods that I have recently noted, on top of those pointed out above, are totally unscrupulous and they follow two lines of action, namely:

1) indirect and direct pressure applied to members of my large family with the intention of finding somebody who could be manipulated into turning against me, on film or in a television interview -- it would be ideal if this could be one of my brothers; the pressure is being applied especially heavily on my brother who is seriously ill;

2) scrutinizing my stepfather's biography and financial affairs. He did, after all, live in the United States for a few years, and if it were possible to demonstrate some check that came from a discreditable source or, perhaps, an assignment with an agent, that would be "just the thing."

As you, General, have surely noticed, until now I have been defending myself only to a limited extent. I did that because I believe that we are destined to reach some agreement within our own home, that we are bound sooner or later to come to an understanding. I am not an adversary, I am just an exacting partner whose intention is to prevent errors and distortions that would come very costly the next time round.

I trust that you will use your influence to stop this unnecessary waste of energy and that we will together set about working for the good of our homeland.

The content of this letter is confidential and intended for your eyes only. If there is no reaction, I will publicize it in 14 days' time. For now, I shall only mention that I have sent a letter to you.

Lech Walesa

Reply from the Complaints and Correspondence Bureau of the Office of the Council of Ministers

Citizen Lech Walesa

Gdansk

On 2 January 1984 the Complaints and Correspondence Bureau of the Office of the Council of Ministers received your letter, addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and dated 29 December 1983. In the letter you state that you are being "persecuted," "victimized," "eliminated," and "underestimated."

The director of the Complaints and Correspondence Bureau of the Office of the Council of Ministers instructed me to investigate thoroughly the complaints and charges contained in your letter. I have investigated the whole matter. On the strength of the evidence made available to me, I have concluded that you display a consistent tendency to place yourself above the statutory regulations in force. As a driver of an automobile, a taxpayer, a tenant, an employee, and in other capacities, you ignore the relevant regulations imposed by the law. This produces reactions from particular departments and functionaries whose duty it is to uphold the law. Having first provoked such reactions you then describe these in your letter of complaint as a deliberate system of victimization allegedly aimed at "eliminating" you. Such throwing together of issues so different from one another -- from traffic fines to family troubles, from a sense of being politically underestimated to various financial

matters -- creates the impression of a deliberate self-advertisement campaign run chiefly for the benefit of Western correspondents, Radio Free Europe, and so on. Detailed investigation of each particular complaint vindicates this view.

1) Road traffic offenses:

You are lamenting over "high fines for road traffic offenses that have never been committed." It is certainly not true that they were "never committed." On 3 February 1983 at 1930 in Kielecka Street in the locality of Suchedniow (Route E-7) you were driving a Volkswagen automobile, license plate GKB 02-37, which was mechanically unsafe (no left headlight and no front left sidelight). At the same time your driving license was out of date, and therefore invalid. These offenses constituted a breach of Articles 88 and 94, paragraph 1, of the Misdemeanor Code. In view of the above, on 24 May 1983 the regional misdemeanor court at the Skarzysko-Kamienna Municipal Head Office, having examined case No SA.I.183/83, ruled that a fine of Z12,000 be imposed on you. Following an appeal, the appeal court of the second instance sitting at the office of the Kielce voivoda, before which you were represented by your plenipotentiary, Counsel Ryszard Borus, member of Legal Cooperative No 24 in Warsaw, upheld the original sentence.

On 20 August 1983, driving the same Volkswagen and ignoring the clearly visible prohibition notices, you entered the so-called "noise-free zone" in the vicinity of Lake Karlikowo at Borowo near Kartuzy, thus infringing Article 92, paragraph 1, of the Misdemeanor Code. In view of this manifest misdemeanor, an officer of the regional office of internal affairs at Kartuzy, who was at that time on duty in the said region, imposed a fine of Z500, that is, the usual sum constituting penalty for a misdemeanor of that kind. Since you then refused to pay, you were informed that you would be summoned before a misdemeanor court. Your aggressive behavior toward the intervening officer resulted in your being sentenced to a fine of Z15,000 by the misdemeanor court at the office of the head of municipal and parish administration at Kartuzy, which examined your case 15 November 1983 and found you guilty of the offense in question. I have ascertained that similar, or higher, penalties are often imposed in cases of that kind. You availed yourself of the right to appeal to a court of the second instance, and on 17 January 1984, examining the case in presence of your lawyer, Counsel Jacek Taylor, that court upheld the orginal sentence.

On 29 January 1983 at 0900, on Route E-81 near Elblag, you were fined the sum of Z500 for exceeding the speed limit. Since the fine was paid at the time, no summons was issued by the misdemeanor court.

According to data available from the road traffic office of the main headquarters of Citizens Militia, during 1983 each day an average of 6,288 persons were fined for road traffic offenses, this number includes 1,161 fines for speeding, and an average of 652 summons to appear before misdemeanor courts were issued (sentences available to these courts include, among others, fines of up to Z50,000).

This large number of cases, amounting, over 1 year, to more than 2 million fines and more than 230,000 summonses to appear before a court, accommodates also the offenses committed by you.

On what grounds, then, are you requestioning the amounts you were fined and demanding privileged treatment differe t to that applied to other drivers?

Your complaints against the road traffic militia and the courts are thus unfounded, and they even reflect your double moral standards. For at the time when, as chairman of Solidarity, you were publicly condemning privileges available in the seventies, you also discreetly approached the authorities with a request for the issue of a so-called "R-card" -- that is, a certificate of exemption from road traffic control, a document in use at that time and since discontinued. Such a card was issued to you at the time.

2) Dues on automobiles:

You are aggrieved over being "compelled to pay customs duty on an automobile despite the fact that it had all been sorted out previously." I have ascertained that the financial claims made against you do not involve customs dues for any automobiles in your possession. Inspectors at the Gdansk Treasury Chamber have ascertained that the Volkswagen minibus owned by your wife had been sent to her from Sweden, as a gift from a private individual, with a customs clearance certificate, No 074490/544-W/S-845, the sender being named as the Rev Henryk Jankowski. This kind of legal status carries with it an obligation to pay the required duty in consideration of property acquired. Proceedings in respect of the property tax due are currently under way before the Gdansk Treasury Chamber in accordance with ruling No IS-III-5-32-52-SP-88-83 of 30 December 1983. As everybody knows, this regulation applies without exception to all citizens of the PPR.

In addition to the above, you are the owner of one other car, a 1.5-liter Fiat 125P, license plate GDX 58-18, chassis number 967034, engine number 761886. Remittance for the purchase of this car, amounting to $2,900, was made to Bank PKO SA by Zdzislaw Pregowski, a Swiss citizen, on 10 March 1981, and you personally collected the car 7 May 1981. As this automobile was purchased with foreign currency through a Polish bank, it is not subject to customs duty or taxation, and no one has been demanding these from you.

3) The issue of your apartment:

You are the owner of an apartment within a housing cooperative scheme in Gdansk. For the convenience of your large family, in the fall of 1980 three adjoining apartments were interconnected and altered, as a result of which you received premises with the floor area of 136.1 square meters, although you had not previously been a member of the housing cooperative. Your apartment consists of: 2 kitchens, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 6 rooms around a central hallway, 2 balconies, and a storage room. In 1980 the apartment was valued at Z626,500, while the payment you made on it amounted to Z97,460. In March 1982 -- that is, long before 3 years were out -- the cooperative charged the negligible sum of Z112,000 to your account for the complex and difficult alteration work carried out, and not -- as you maintain -- for any repairs. It would be unreasonable to expect other members of the cooperative to subsidize such a considerable improvement in your living standards.

At the same time I would remind you that, in accordance with a decision issued 26 September 1980 by citizen Mieczyslaw Wojcik, chairman of the Gdansk Voivodship Union of Housing Cooperatives, you were exempted from the obligation to settle the expenses involved in your vacating the apartment which you had occupied before.

All these things considered, your complaints are unjustified, particularly when viewed in the context of the widely known inadequacies in our general housing situation.

4) Material circumstances:

In your letter you wrote: "The issue of my salary in the union" -- "I never personally collected more than Z15,000."

You include your material affairs among your other complaints in such a way that it is not altogether clear what you are complaining about. You place your material circumstances on the list of the alleged persecution measures directed against you. Are you complaining of poverty? It is common knowledge that your living standard is regarded as very high by a majority of our population.

In order to clarify this matter I applied to the competent fiscal authorities for evidence of your income, both at home and abroad.

Your claim of having never collected more than Z15,000 in 1 month was not substantiated by the evidence of the relevant documents. In November 1981 your total salary from the union amounted to Z32,264. Hence during the period of your internment, the Gdansk voivoda's plenipotentiary for trade union affairs each month paid your wife the sum of Z32,734. It is also worth remembering that the zloty was worth considerably more then than it is worth today.

That alone invalidates the claim that you had to support your large family on Z15,000 a month. It is also no secret that during the time when you performed the function of chairman of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity numerous personal bills were met out of union funds. To give an example: In May 1981, the amount of Z191,373, including Z88,224 for board and alcoholic beverages, was paid by transfer in respect of your stay at the Solec hotel in Warsaw with a group of your associates. In addition, bills at home, as well as on visits abroad, were not infrequently met by private individuals.

When the necessity arose to have you temporarily interned, efforts were made to ensure that your material circumstances would not deteriorate. Therefore no evidence can be found of your being victimized during that period through subjection to material hardships. You stayed mainly at facilities used for state functions, for example at Otwock and Arlamow.

Your wife was duly informed that she, together with your children, could visit you at any convenient time. During the 11 months of your internment your wife and children visited you 12 times, spending 73 days with you -- that is, almost 2 and 1/2 months in total. The costs of these visits were met by the state.

You also received many other visitors. On 3 occasions (11 January 1982, 18 February 1982, and 29-30 September 1982) you were visited by your brother Stanislaw Walesa; on 18 February 1982 by your sister Izabela Mlynska; on 10 March 1982 by your brother Zygmunt Walesa; on 17 March 1982 by your brother-in-law Bronislaw Mlynski.

While interned, you received foreign visitors, too: Zdzislaw Pregowski, a Swiss industrialist, on 10 March 1982, and Mr Valticosa, a representative of the International Labor Organization, on 14 May 1982. On 3 occasions (26 February, 26 June, and 27 August) you received delegates from the International Red Cross.

Nor were you denied pastoral care. There were numerous visits by clergymen. On 14 December 1981 you met with Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and on 25 December 1981 with Bishop Kraszewski. The Reverend Orszulik visited you 23 times; the Reverend Professor Potocki, 15 times; the Reverend Jankowski, 7 times; the Reverend Chmiel, 5 times. You also saw the Reverend Gorski and the Reverend Cebula. Altogether you were visited by clergymen on 54 occasions.

You were able without any restriction to watch television programs, listen to radio broadcasts, read the press, go for walks, or go fishing. Billiards, checkers, and a table tennis set were all available. In addition, feature films were screened.

Besides the ample meals served, at your own request you were additionally supplied, free of charge of course, with various luxury foods and stimulants, especially alcoholic beverages of domestic and foreign manufacture. From records made available to me I have ascertained the large number of these additional dietary requests, and the high cost they involved.

In these circumstances one can hardly talk about victimization during your internment.

To judge by the colorful descriptions published periodically by the Western press, your current income and living conditions can hardly be described as modest either. Viewed against the material circumstances of the majority of working people, including the

Polish workers, your living standards must be defined as uncommonly high. They are not, at any rate, within the range of your declared salary of Z15,000, or even Z21,189, per month (the latter being your remuneration as an electrician at the Gdansk shipyard for December 1982). It is worth noting here that between 25 April 1983, that is, the first day of your employment, and 31 December 1983 you only, in fact, worked 116 days, that is, the equivalent of less than 4 months. The remaining 125 days were taken as sick leave -- used for things that had little to do with restorative health treatment -- as well as regular leave and the statutory work-free days.

Information I received from other sources reveals the purposes for which you used your sick leave between 13 September 1983 and 28 October 1983 (46 days in all). It is true that your medical certificates contained the annotation "patient need not remain in bed," but the leave was as a rule used not for therapeutic purposes but for traveling to Czestochowa, Warsaw, and Sobow, for mushroom-picking and fishing trips, and for watching a match between Lechia and Juventus from the stands. During your alleged illness you also gave interviews to Western journalists.

As already mentioned, you inhabit premises with a floor area of 136.1 square meters, and you have two cars, and also a secretary, a press spokesman, domestic help, and personal bodyguards, while at the same time supporting your large family. It is clearly impossible to meet such high domestic outgoings from one's wages, even combined with compensation and family allowances. However, you have never declared any additional income to the fiscal authorities.

It should be stressed at this point that taxation systems throughout the world are based on an analysis of the taxpayer's total income as well as the level of his outgoings. This method of assessment is also envisaged by our tax law. However, this procedure has not been applied in your case.

You also write: "The issue of my foreign awards...I have not collected in the West (nor have I been using any)." Our findings do not confirm these assurances.

On 6 October 1983 the Swedish daily SVENSKA DAGBLADET published an article entitled "Walesa the Millionaire." It estimated the sum total of the prizes you received in the Scandinavian countries alone at 1,700,000 crowns. The 1983 Frihet Prize of 50,000 crowns was sent to you in Poland according to Arne Ruth, chief editor of the DAGENS NYHETER daily, while the La Leve [as published] Prize of 50,000 crowns was collected in person 21 May 1981 in Malmo. On 9 Feburary 1982, as DAGENS NYHETER further reports, you received the Norwegian Fritt Ord Prize of 100,000 crowns which, at your personal request, was deposited in an interest-earning account with a Norwegian bank. You, on the other hand, maintain that you have no accounts in the West and have not collected any prizes. If you consider the Swedish press reports about your personal income to be untrue, you should have written a letter of protest to the editors, denying the reports in question.

The Swedish paper quoted here is not alone in reporting information of this nature, as other press reports show that your hard currency income is significantly greater.

In April 1981, as the British press reported at the time, you received a prize of 60,000 pounds sterling from Great Britain. In July 1981 you were awarded a prize of $60,000 by the so-called Charity International [Miedzynarodowka Milosci] based in Athens (reported 14 July 1981 by the Athens newspaper TO VIMA), and in January 1984 -- as reported by Radio Free Europe 6 January at 1900 hours -- a prize of Fr15,000 founded by some unidentified French groups.

I will not go on to mention the considerable amounts sent directly from the West for so-called union activity. At the time of your visit to Paris you received a check for FR12,000 from the trade union CFDT. This was reported 15 October by the FRANCE-SOIR

daily. On 19 October 1981 the union federation CGC presented you with a check for FR50,000. LE FIGARO of 19 October 1981 reports this. You have more than once given public assurance that "not a single dollar had passed" through your hands. Documents invalidate this statement. On 2 March 1981 that you personally signed the receipt for U.S. dollars and West German marks at the Gdansk branch of BANK PKO [Polish Security Bank] is confirmed by existing documents.

The size of your hard-currency income lends credibility to your words, spoken in the fall of 1982 in conversation with your brother Stanislaw, that you have about 1 million dollars, including several hundred thousand "earned" already during the period of internment.

5) Conversation with your brother Stanislaw:

In your letter you write "people, being what they are, want to carry out their task and, since they have no arguments, they invent them...the case of the alleged tape recording of a conversation with my brother in Arlamow, which was prefabricated throughout."

A part of the conversation recorded by your brother in Arlamow is known to the public. It was broadcast by Polish Television 27 September 1983 at 2000 hours on the First Program and later also on the radio, as well as being published in the press.

You challenge the authenticity of the recording. I should, therefore, like to inform you that the Sound Analysis Laboratory of the Forensic Department of the Main Headquarters of the Citizens Militia in Warsaw has carried out tests on the tape recordings using the recording itself and the control material available. They determined beyond any doubt that the tested parts of the recording of the conversation do not contain any characteristics of editing for continuity or erasures. A detailed description of the tests is contained in report No ZKE 2408/83. Your brother Stanislaw Walesa, resident in Bydgoszcz, having heard a recording of the conversation in question, played back to him 4 November 1981 at the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens Militia in Bydgoszcz, made the following statement personally: "The cassette contains an interview, together with greetings and discussion, which I had with my brother Lech Walesa 29 September 1982 at the place of isolation in Arlamow for personal and family use...."

The matter is thus beyond dispute. In spite of this you deny the authenticity of the recording, altough you are not consistent in doing so. As early as 22 April 1983, that is before a part of the conversation was broadcast on television, you were acquainted with the complete recording at the Treasury Chamber in Gdansk, where you were being questioned regarding your tax obligations on account of undisclosed income and suspected nonobservance of hard currency regulations. The recording was presented as evidence in a tax investigation. Although you denied the authenticity of the recording before the Treasury officials, you confirmed that the tape carried your own and your brother's voices. You implied at the time that the recording was put together from your various public speeches. It is difficult to accept this claim as no public speeches of yours are known in which you might be using such vulgar words and expressions.

There were Western journalists waiting outside the Treasury Chamber at the time. Had the Treasury officials presented a cunningly assembled tape, as you now allege, one would have expected your immediate refutation of the authenticity of the recording in the presence of the waiting journalists. You did not, however, utter a word about the recording either at the time or later, and maintained silence right until the time when a part of it was broadcast on television. Therefore you knew full well then and do so now that the recording is authentic, although admittedly very inconvenient and even embarrassing.

According to my findings there was no intention to publicize the recording of the conversation with your brother, mainly because of the vulgar language, offensive attitude to the Polish Church hierarchy, and unfitting expressions referring to His Holiness Pope John Paul II. Since, however, during the 25 August 1983 meeting with Deputy Premier M. Rakowski at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk you publicly declared that you had no hard currency assets, it was decided to publish parts of the recording, but only those concerning bank accounts and hard currency income from the West. Only after these parts were made public in the media did you begin to declare publicly that it was a false, "prefabricated" recording. How, then, does one explain your failure to avail yourself of the steps provided in our law in cases of libel? The numerous lawyers in your entourage were, after all, fully aware of the existence of the relevant Penal Code provisions envisaged for libel cases. Your present refutation of the authenticity of the recording displays, therefore, all signs of empty talk aimed at saving face, especially as you are familiar with the remaining part of the tape, so far not made available to the public.

6) Family matters:

In your letter there are three instances when you make allegations of your family matters being used for supposed persecution.

"On the issue of pro-German sympathies," you go on to say, "I owe the death of my own father to Hitlerism, while my stepfather -- who lived in the United States for several years -- had gone through the camps and only avoided death by escaping from them." This sentence alone contains widely divergent issues. For instance, you needlessly introduce into the picture your father, Boleslaw Walesa, who died of natural causes after the war, on 15 June 1945 in Popowo.

I shall refer to letters addressed to the authorities. Their writers not infrequently express the following view: Lech Walesa, having become blinded by emotion and embittered through losing the political struggle, today is trading in Polish national interests to win the West's approval at any cost. It was none other than he who for the best part of 2 years supported the anti-Polish restrictions that continue to be so acutely felt by our population. It was he who told the U.S. President's representatives that he felt himself to be "half-American." It is pointless to deny these statements. They are sufficiently documented, including evidence in the columns of the American press.

You are also making efforts to woo the FRG revisionists, for example, in an interview for the West German weekly BUNTE, published in issue No 52 of 22 December 1982. The interview contains the following passage: "The Poles and the Germans know the meaning of suffering. In our suffering we Poles are at least one nation. But you Germans are divided and that is terrible. We must all struggle for freedom."

In the same interview, and in your other frequent statements, you failed to utter even one word against those forces in the FRG whose recently escalated revisionist strivings for a "unification of Germany" also include, after all, Wroclaw, Szczecin, and Gdansk. The interview in question, along with many of your other pronouncements, is thus evidently harmful to Polish interests.

You accuse the authorities of taking an interest in the biography and financial affairs of your stepfather, who lived in the United States. You write: "If it were possible to demonstrate some check that came from a discreditable source or, perhaps, an assignment with an agent, that would be just the thing."

I have approached the relevant organs for an explanation in this matter. I declare that the PPR authorities have never taken an interest in your stepfather, his finances, or assignments with "agents." On the other hand, your stepfather's ostentatious meeting

with R. Reagan, which was used for the purpose of an anti-Polish propaganda campaign by American press and television, is common knowledge.

As regards your family in Poland, I do not know on what grounds you base the belief that it is intended to use its members against you. Facts show, on the other hand, that it is you who are using certain members of your family for political purposes. Your wife's stay in Oslo was surrounded in the West by a propaganda campaign decidedly hostile to the PPR and, at the same time, bordering on the absurd when, for instance, Citizen Mrs Walesa was called "Queen of Poland."

It is thus hardly surprising that critical reactions followed. An expression of this was, among other thing, a letter from a neighbor of your family published in EXPRESS WIECZORNY of 29 December 1983 under the title "Queen of Poland."

I have thought it essential to verify the claims made by the author of the letter. I base the following exclusively on documented information of the Ministry of Justice. Here are some facts concerning members of your wife's family (nee Golos).

Adam Golos (brother):

In 1982 sentenced by the regional court in Wegrow, in case No II KP 537/82, under Article 210, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code (robbery) to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and a fine of Z30,000. Loss of rights for 3 years. The sentence is being served at Ilawa Penitentiary.

Wieslaw Golos (brother):

In 1982 sentenced by the regional court in Wegrow, in Case No OO KP 537/82, under Article 210, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code (robbery) to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and a fine of Z30,000. Loss of rights for 3 years. The sentence has been temporarily suspended from 28 July 1983.

Information contained in the register of convictions show that the record of some members of your own immediate family looks quite similar.

Zygmunt Walesa (brother):

In 1968 sentenced by the Wodzislaw Slaski District Court in case No KP 454/68, under Article 132, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code to 6 months' imprisonment for a hooligan offense (abuse of an official in the execution of his duty);

In 1969 sentenced by the Sochaczew District Court in case No KP 531/68, under Article 239 of the Penal Code (abuse of personal inviolability) to 8 months' detention;

In 1970 sentenced by the Wodzislaw Slaski District Court in case No KP 1072/69, under Article 237 of the Penal Code, to 18 months' imprisonment for a hooligan offense;

In 1973 sentenced by the Gdansk District Court in case No KP 182/73, under Article 234, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code, relating to Article 59, paragraph 1, and Article 60, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code, to 15 months' imprisonment for committing recidivist hooligan bodily assault on an officer of an organ established to protect order and public security. At the same time the court placed him on 4 years' probation.

Edward Walesa (brother):

In 1973 sentenced by the Poddebice District Court in case No KP 16/73, under Article 200, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code (appropriation of property) to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of Z8,000;

In 1974 sentenced by the Poddebice District Court in case No KP 16/73, under Article 156, paragraph 3, of the Penal Code (bodily harm) to 3 months' imprisonment. On 24 April 1974 sentenced by the Poddebice District Court in case No KP 54/74 to a combined penalty of 2 years' imprisonment and Z8,000 fine. I will not quote six earlier convictions against members of your own and your wife's families as, according to the law, these convictions have already been expunged.

Nobody is, of course, holding you responsible for crimes committed by members of your immediate family. However, anyone who has played a public role and continues to attempt to do so, making use of members of his family for political purposes, must take into account the inevitable increased interest taken by the public in his overall family situation. Your family, however, is not an object of interest to any authorities -- unless it is breaking the law, which carries the same consequences for all citizens irrespective of their family connection.

7) General issues:

You present the lawful consequences of traffic violations, tax and hard currency offences, family troubles, and so on, as "exceptional victimization" aimed at "eliminating" Walesa. It has been shown here that there are no grounds whatsoever for such a view.

This correspondence does not purport to pass comment on the political and moral content of your letter but merely to ascertain the validity, or invalidity, or allegations made therein. It appears to be the true purpose of your letter to show yourself as being deliberately victimized by state authorities, and to do it chiefly with the aim of getting the eyes of the public focused on your person again. Your statements about your meetings with the antisocialist underground, the interviews you give in the Western press, and pronouncements incompatible with the interests of the state all serve the same purpose, too. You have too often blatantly broken the law to be able to play the role of its guardian and protector now. You seem to be relying on the gullibility of public opinion and a short memory on the part of the authorities.

For the Complaints and Correspondence Bureau,

Zdizlaw Jurek, M.A.

P.S. Before the end of the statutory period (1 month) for the receipt of a reply to complaints lodged, you made a copy of your letter available to Western press agencies and, through them, to Western radio stations which since Saturday, 29 January this year have been quoting extensively from it. In view of this, the Complaints and Correspondence Bureau of the Council of Ministers has given its consent to publish your letter of 29 December last year -- received 2 January this year -- in Poland, together with this reply, which was sent to you within the statutory period of 1 month, that is, 30 January this year. At the same time both letters have been made available to DZIENNIK BALTYCKI to be published together and in extenso. It will be worth noting whether Western media, which have devoted so much attention to your letter, publish the full text of this reply too.

[Apart from DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, three other Polish regional nonparty papers carry the full text of the Walesa letter and the Council of Ministers Complaints and Correspondence Bureau reply: Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI of 3 February 1984, Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE of 4/5 February 1984, and Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI of 3-5 February 1984. Excerpts from the exchange appear in several regional party organs, some quoting extensively from both letters. These include: Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA of 3 February, Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA of 3 February, Kotiwicw TRYBUNA ROBITNICZA of 3 February, and Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA of 3 February. The above also report that full texts of the letters in question are carried by the local evening papers Wroclaw GLOS WORCLAWIA, Gdansk WIECZOR WYBRZEZA, and Katowice WIECZOR.]

PRON TERMED 'FACADE,' 'COLLABORATOR,' 'TAINTED'

PM130938 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Feb 84 p 4-5

[Peter Michielsen dispatch: "PRON: Mass Organization Looking for a Mass"]

[Text] Warsaw, February -- In what is being called the "Polish-Jaruzelskian war" in Warsaw which began 13 December 1981 with the rattle of tanks in the streets, the lines are clearly defined, and neither camp can do much about this. The majority of Poles do not see much in the present regime.

One of the weapons that the prime minister and party boss, Jaruzelski, has thrown into the fight received the name Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) at its birth. PRON is a mass organization in which everything that nonunderground Poland can offer in the way of organizations and societies, clubs and parties, groups and federations is represented: the communist, Peasant, and Democratic parties, various Catholic, social, cultural, and scientific organizations, nonparty people, atheists, orthodox Christians, Protestants. The objective, in theory, of PRON: to be the interpreter of the views of the people, a "transmission belt for public opinion," as deputy chairman Wincenty Lewandowski, also deputy chairman of the Catholic organization PAX, puts it.

PRON is seen by many people as a creation of the government and is therefore to be rejected. A tainted club. It was thrown a few tidbits by the government in order to build up credibility and respectability. It was allowed to ask for the suspension of martial law and gradually got its way; it was allowed to press for an amnesty and also saw that attempt rewarded. But the maneuvers were somewhat transparent and those engaged in the debate in Poland did not omit to ironically point out that PRON Chairman Jan Dobraczynski was the first well-known independent personality to appear on television welcoming martial law.

No wonder that at the time of the creation of PRON in May last year the same Dobraczynski complained of "distrust, passive resistance, and even enmity" among the population toward his PRON, and despite Jaruzelski's presents, and despite his attempts to put some heart into his child at birth by placing all Polish heroes -- from the conquerors of Monte Cassino to the heroes of the White Russian steppes and the Libyan deserts -- in the same category as PRON, little has changed. PRON is seen as a facade, a piece of theater, a collaborator with a despised government, and an alibi for new shameful acts by that government.

Deputy Chairman Lewandowski does not find this dislike strange. "Public opinion sees martial law as a cancellation of the renewal process. People do not want to cooperate with this regime. However, PRON gathers people who take a different view of things and who consider that you must try to exert influence. This means that PRON is not popular. But we take as our point of departure that if we were not here, certain reforms could turn out wrong. The groups of people who ruled the roost in the seventies are waiting for a chance to return. How great this chance is depends on the relations between Jaruzelski's team and the rest of society.

"In addition we want to exert influence. We are independent and have our own views. Of course, we also had mass organizations in the past like the Front for National Unity. But that was part of the power structure. PRON is more ambitious."

Question: But people do view PRON as the creation and therefore the tool of those in power.

Answer: In one sense that is correct. Some Poles think that we are a front. We must prove that that is not the case.

Question: PRON supports the regime's decisions?

Answer: Yes, but we try to adjust them.

Question: Poland is a polarized society. On the one hand you have the government and on the other the people. And PRON? PRON collaborates, people say.

Answer: Public opinion is not that uniform. The majority of Poles do not give any support to the regime, they stand to one side, but that does not mean that they are enemies. They want to be persuaded by deeds. And they also say that Cardinal Glemp collaborates.

Question: But this is not an audience with Glemp.

Answer: All right. PRON wants to make a contribution to democratizing the system and to creating a broader base for the government. At the same time we want influence on policy.

Question: In 35 years of so-called people's power the governing elite has never allowed itself to be influenced.

Answer: True; that led to five crises. Just like the government, we are at present unable to see whether PRON will succeed in gaining real influence while at the same time avoiding a conflict with the government.

Question: You think this latter consideration important?

Answer: You could even say that it is a principle of ours, because a new confrontation would be dangerous for Poland; it could lead to a new Hungary. At the end of 1981 we were very close to such a situation and the success of martial law was due to the fact that it was Polish martial law.

PRON recently published a pamphlet with the principles and tasks of the young movement. People, it says, should be given priority over things, work must be respected as the basis of the individual and society, thrift and modesty must be stimulated as the expression of common sense, and drinking should be combated. Platitudes.

"Perhaps, but if I speak to the government about price rises, the language is different. I have expressed strong criticism."

Question: But you found the increases necessary -- the people did not.

Answer: PRON discussed the proposals at all levels. Of course the citizens were against price rises. PRON found certain increases to be unavoidable -- keeping prices low was the ultimate cause of the crises in the past. We did make concrete counterproposals for an increase in compensation and we determined that the price rises must take effect gradually. That is what we want -- to direct attention to irregularities in economic thinking, to remind the government of the repercussions of reforms, force respect for the interests of the ordinary man.

The story of Boguslaw Jedruszek, a somewhat older man who leads the PRON section in the Mokotow region of Warsaw, one of the 13,000 local sections, shows how tough life is for PRON aktivists at a lower level. He is a member of PAX. Why did he join the little-respected PRON?

Jedruszek: What was crucial for me was its patriotic character. Poland was in danger. Poland had to be saved.

Question: By an organization that does not enjoy any confidence?

Answer: That is our greatest problem (Jedruszek sighed). We are not attracting any young people. Young people have tied themselves to Solidarity, which in my opinion did not want to topple the system.

Question: But you cooperate with the regime that banned Solidarity.

Answer: Indeed. We do hear such accusations. But our actions are only determined by three principles, -- the Catholic, the patriotic, and the socialist -- not Marxist -- involvement.

Question: And?

Answer: PRON is necessary. There is no other possibility. PRON is historically necessary. Poland was drifting toward catastrophe so swiftly that this group of people, together, regardless of their personal convictions, had to do something. That is a difficult task; there is a great deal of mistrust to overcome among the silent majority.

Question: You seem to accept the government as a fact, about which nothing can be done, like bad weather or a serious illness.

Jedruszek, the Catholic aktivist, does not allow himself to be trapped into passing an unambiguous judgment. "We do not want to disturb the government's work. It is the best government we can afford. That is not a popular idea. Millions are against the government, but millions can be wrong. Poland must emerge from the crisis and PRON wants to help the government, as a partner, by interpreting public opinion."

Question: But public opinion is against the government. Did you take part in consultations with the people about the price rises?

Answer: For the first time in my life I spoke with workers in five factories in my neighborhood. Is that not good? As Catholics we were unable to do that in the past.

Question: The workers were against the price rises?

Answer: Naturally.

Question: Was there discussion about them?

Answer: There was little to discuss. They were embittered. I wrote everything down and passed it on. Something more? That was all.

Question: There have also been discussions about electoral law.

Answer: Yes, but that was not such a success. Only older people over 50 came. Among them were many former party aktivists. The communists are afraid to lose control over candidates when the lists are drawn up. We who belong to PAX and to PRON consider that there should be more Catholics on the lists, people with new ideas. Will that be successful? We must wait and see. But things are going well. The people have passed the test.

Question: Test?

Answer: There was only a moderate reaction to the underground's call for a boycott of the elections.

Question: But the elections are still to take place at the end of March?

Answer: Yes, that will be a new test.

Question: Many people have told me that they have no intention of voting.

Answer: Yes, we have noticed that too. Society is looking on from the sidelines. There is still so much to do. A deep-rooted way of thinking must be overcome. We are weary heroes, don't you think?

Jedruszek and Lewandowski, and even government officials, hardly conceal the fact that PRON is a government pawn in a stalemated chess game. It is difficult to interpret public opinion opposed to the government if at the same time you are one of the regime's arms. But in the end there are the same half-excuses. "It will take a long time, but it will succeed, it must succeed." and "What else can we do?" And "if we don't do it, who will?" The arguments of despair.

The despair and the naive, undoubtedly well-meaning efforts of the Medruszeks in PRON make little impression on other Poles. PRON aktivists also exert themselves -- a part of the process of persuasion -- in neighborhoods and villages over concrete things, like the supply of school milk. But, the critics say, you don't need PRON for that; that could also be done by organizations from which the activists come, such as PAX.

Jan Z., a teacher: "With patriotism as its carrot PRON has enticed all sorts of well-known people, the coach of the football team, the runner Szewinska, actors. It fits in with a divide-and-rule system. Dobraczynski came from Catholic circles; Bible society chairman Narzynska from Protestant circles; Bishop Anchimiuk from Orthodox church circles. The result: The supporters of these people become confused and opponents of PRON now view these supporters also as collaborators. PRON is nothing, not even a joke." Jan Jozef Lipski, Social Self-Defense Committee standard-bearer: "Institutions like PRON have always existed. No one has ever known what they do. They are a propaganda weapon. It is always pleasant for ministers to meet Dobraczynski. PRON is their scenario and part of our drama."

Meanwhile, this week with one exception all PRON proposals for electoral law reforms were rejected out of hand.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES PROBLEMS, TASKS

PM141012 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 31 Jan 84 p 5

[Polish Construction Workers Union Chairman Stanislaw Bar interview with Peter Michielsen: "New Polish Unions: Solidarity Was Not in Contact With Workers' Traditions"]

[Text] Warsaw, January -- The new trade unions must not "question the government's economic arguments," Pavel Chocholak, a government official responsible for cooperation with the new unions, said.

Looking for an answer to the question of how the new unions represent the workers without deserting the government, we went to meet Stanislaw Bar. He is chairman of the Federation of Construction Workers. The new unions in Poland are organized enterprise by enterprise. The unions are allowed to join together in federations for each industry. At present there are 66 such federations. The aim is to create a coordinating body above these federations, but only one is actively working for this -- the teacher's union.

Stanislaw Bar has his office in a large building on Ulica Mokotoswska in Warsaw with marble construction workers above the entrance, stone construction workers on the stairs, construction workers in relief on the wall, and construction workers on pennants in display cases, but it is clear enough that Bar himself has never used a shovel or carried cement and the worst thing is that you can see that by looking at him. Bar is a charming man in his thirties, in a green suit -- the manager type -- with black hair, piercing eyes, and a 5-o'clock shadow.

Bar does not know exactly how many union members he represents. In November there were 210,000. They represent enterprises with 800,000 workers, but there are also enterprises without unions and there are also unions not connected with the federation.

Bar confirmed Chocholak's statement that the new unions have had little success with the consultations on price rises. Nevertheless, he lists six achievements that have been made: the total price increase was Z32 billion less than the government wanted; pensions will be increased this year and not next; plans that people would have to pay to use kindergartens and nurseries are not to be implemented; the most important foodstuffs will remain the same in price; old-age pensioners and women on maternity leave are allowed to have a job; and everyone is allowed to work overtime at his own enterprise at the weekend.

Question: Then you are satisfied?

Answer: The outcome of the consultations was not a success because the members were against price rises and these have been signed and sealed.

Question: And you have not increased your credibility?

Answer: Oh, credibility is not our -- my -- problem. As a federation we talk with ministries; credibility is a workshop floor problem. As a federation we notice little of that, at most a lack of confidence in the middle levels; foremen avoid us. If these became members the workers would probably follow.

Question: And management, does it not take the unions very seriously?

Answer: That is true.

Question: Mistrust from two sides. What will you have to do now?

Answer: We must raise consciousness. Trade union work is struggle.

Question: Do you feel yourself to be a successor to Solidarity?

Answer: It is difficult to say. The trade unions are in principle an element of the system; they are indispensable. We support the August accords (of Solidarity from 1980) but we reject Solidarity's absurd demands. You cannot saw off the branch on which you are sitting. You must first produce before you can share.

Question: Trade unions are not at all indispensable. The Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] did nothing for 30 years.

Answer: That is not true. In 1980 the workers were dissatisfied with the CRZZ. But in our system the workers cannot just go on making demands the whole time. That is only possible under capitalism where they are not the owners of the means of production.

Question: But trade unions do represent the workers?

Answer: Under capitalism they do. Here they play a different role.

Question: In what way?

Answer: In your system workers could strike a company into bankruptcy. Here the trade unions only make responsible demands.

Question: Are you not sitting in management's chair when you decide who is responsible? You do represent workers and no theoretical coowners.

Answer: Those things cannot be separated.

Question: I begin to understand why you have so few members and are distrusted while Solidarity was so popular.

Answer: The majority of Solidarity members hoped for an improvement of socialist conditions, human justice, and democratization. But Solidarity promised the people a second Japan. Solidarity was not in contact with workers' traditions. They shouted: Everyone will get Z3,000. No one asked where that money would come from. Many people allowed themselves to be dragged along and Solidarity wanted to settle scores with people who did not become members. Solidarity did not present any solutions, never put things in order among its own members; they included criminals and opportunists. Solidarity just said: Stand up straight. The whole thing was a show. Political cabaret. An enormous picnic. But you have to produce things.

Question: You are talking about 10 million people.

Answer: Oh, yes? Has that figure ever been checked? That was what they themselves said, what sensationalist journalists wrote.

Question: And all the misled workers must now bring their demands to you?

Answer: A worker can demand higher pay, better working conditions. But he must never forget that he is a coowner of the enterprise. He can ask for something that does not already belong to him, not something that is already his.

WALENTYNOWICZ UNDERGOES MEDICAL TREATMENT

NC131500 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Mrs Walentynowicz, a key figure in the birth of the Solidarity movement, is undergoing treatment at a Warsaw cancer clinic, the oncology institute, an informed source said today. Mrs Walentynowicz was arrested last December 4, along with Kazimierz Switon, founder of Poland's first autonomous trade unions, and Warsaw university physicist Ewa Tomaszewska, outside the Wujeck coalmine, where the three were preparing to set up a commemorative tablet to nine Wujek miners killed by police three days after the state of siege was declared in December 1981.

Both Mrs Walentynowicz and Mrs Tomaszewska were held incommunicado in Lubliniec prison near Katowice, the source said. Last week Mr Switon was freed from Katowice prison for "health reasons." Bytom hospital, where he was taken in January, is said to have diagnosed cancer. Meanwhile, all three face a maximum prison term of three years, if convicted, on a charge of organising an illegal act of protest liable to cause a breach of the peace.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS ANDROPOV FUNERAL, RETURNS HOME

Condolences to Chernenko

AU141619 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, participated this morning in Yuriy Andropov's funeral held in Moscow's Red Square. The following comrades were present along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the stand reserved for foreign delegations participating in the funeral: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to Moscow.

After the conclusion of the mourning meeting and the burial ceremony, a ceremony was held in the Kremlin during which the Romanian party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with other foreign delegations, presented condolences to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet party-state leaders for the great loss incurred with the passing away of Yuriy Andropov. The Soviet leaders expressed profound gratitude to all heads of foreign delegations who are present in Moscow to participate in Yuriy Andropov's funeral and pay him a last homage.

Back to Bucharest

AU141719 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] The Romanian party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned this evening to Bucharest from its Moscow visit where it participated in Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's funeral. Together with our party-state leader, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; and Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, also returned to Bucharest.

On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Marin Enache, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ioan Ursu, Richard Winter, Gheorghe Stoica, Nicu Ceasescu, and Ion M. Nicolae. Boykov, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

MORE WREATHS, CONDOLENCES PRESENTED AT EMBASSY

AU141428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1410 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/2/1984 -- Related to the death of Yu.V. Andropov floral wreaths were further laid and condolences presented at the Soviet Union's Embassy in Bucharest.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the party and state bodies of the Bucharest Municipality and of the Council of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association.

The same day condolences were presented on behalf of Romania's Grand National Assembly and of mass and civic organizations and collectives of working people of Bucharest enterprises.

Those attending kept a moment's silence and signed in the rememberance book.

CEAUSESCU URGES IMPROVED RESULTS IN INDUSTRY

AU140812 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a working meeting on industry and investments held at the Central Committee in Bucharest on 8 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we have convened this meeting on industry and investments to examine the manner in which the 1984 plan is being implemented.

We have all read the communique on the fulfillment of the 1983 plan. Generally speaking, results are good. A 4.8 percent growth rate in industrial production can be described as good. Similarly, the 3.7 percent growth rate in national revenues is also satisfactory. It could, however, have been higher. What is not satisfactory is labor productivity which, although it increased by 2.7 percent, is still unsatisfactory. Exports in general are particularly unsatisfactory. Although the volume of exports was higher than in 1982, the increase recorded is not sufficient. Some orders have still not been filled and there are conclusions to be drawn from that.

It is true that in 1983 we had to make efforts to overcome certain difficulties. We had to rely to a greater extent on domestic resources of energy and raw materials and had to increase the degree of integration of certain products.

In 1983, we adopted a number of measures to improve activities. We also adopted various programs which should serve as the bases for this year's activities. It can be said that last year's achievements provide a better foundation for this year's activities. In the area of energy, for example, supplies are satisfactory, considering consumption norms and our program. In any case, the problems that prevailed at the beginning of 1983 no longer exist. No one could or did have problems with energy supplies for production. It is true that we were compelled to take special measures, and we will have to further endeavor to considerably reduce general consumption in both production and in other sectors.

We developed energy resources more markedly and we have taken certain new items into production. Thus, we begin the year 1984 with a better situation concerning energy and raw and other materials. Although the related problems have not been completely solved, it can be said that our present situation will permit appropriate activities in all sectors. Hence, we must act from the very beginning to optimally implement the 1984 plan provisions. I will not list these provisions now because we discussed them at the end of last year.

Since the beginning of the year, we have had a Central Committee plenum, a session of the Grand National Assembly, plenums of the National Council of Working People and of the Council for Agriculture, and various other meetings. Thus, the plan provisions are known for each area. The plan for January was generally fulfilled and even somewhat exceeded. Unfortunately, however, export production for January was again not fulfilled and that is unacceptable. We must take resolute steps to fulfill all production plan indexes, beginning with the itemized production plan for February, March, and the entire first quarter of the year. It must be clearly understood that one cannot make up a failure to produce one item by manufacturing a larger quantity of other items.

Fulfillment of the itemized production plan in all its indexes is a must for ensuring smooth production and for generally fulfilling the plan. Once again I want to stress that the plan provisions for primary energy resources and raw and other materials cannot be exceeded unlimitedly. As for other items, the plan may only be exceeded if we have additional orders. As for domestic consumption, the plan provisions for all items are compulsory for everybody, and no one may produce either more or less than is envisaged in the plan for domestic consumption.

As for exports, the plan may be exceeded unlimitedly only in relation to export orders. Hence, it can only be done if we have orders. Consequently, the production plan may only be exceeded if we increase exports. I want all ministries and counties to understand this problem thoroughly, so that situations such as we encountered last year or this January, when products we do not need were manufactured in excess of the plan, will not recur. I do not think I need to expand on this any more. This is an obligation and a matter of law which must be implemented by all ministries, enterprises, and party and state bodies, including the county party committees.

As I said, in January we did solve certain energy problems. However, we still have problems with electrical power, especially with primary energy resources, oil, coal, and other sources of energy. That affects our supplies of electricity and fuel. In accordance with plan provisions, the ministries that deal with energy must resolutely act to fulfill and to exceed their tasks as much as possible and to economically utilize and further reduce energy consumption, thus ensuring smooth production flows. The same applies to raw and other materials required for production. We have all the supplies required to fulfill the production plan in each sector, provided norms are observed. Any consumption in excess of the established norms can create difficulties for production and for supplies.

The central bodies, the Ministry of Supply, the State Planning Committee, and the other ministries must resolutely strive to optimally fulfill production and to secure the materials required for that. Consequently, efforts should be continually made to lower energy and materials consumption, or at least to observe the norms established for each sector.

We must take resolute measures to recover, recondition, and reutilize materials, subassemblies, and parts. Such materials provide important resources -- in some sectors up to 50 percent or more of their requirements. This is not a matter that can be treated lightly but is an essential one.

I will take metal as an example. Rational utilization of metal and of scrap metal -- with all the relevant measures -- is a decisive factor for fulfilling steel production, ensuring good steel quality, and cutting back on energy and coking coal consumption. We are talking about close to 8 million metric tons of iron for production of approximately 15 million metric tons of steel. Consequently we must grasp the importance of and the attention that must be given to this source of raw material. But the same applies to copper, zinc, nickel, and other nonferrous metals, to mention only materials in this sector. Hence, the problem of recovering, reconditioning, and reutilizing parts and subassemblies -- which are also increasingly important -- is essential.

I will not cite any other examples since the problem is known to all ministries and all branches. The ministries as well as county party committees and all party-state bodies must responsibly work to fulfill their great and important tasks in this area. Only thus will we be in a position to ensure appropriate technical-material supplies. Our objective is to reduce imports of raw materials by recovering, reconditioning, and reutilizing various materials. We still have great untapped resources and possibilities in our country.

Measures are also required to organize cooperation within the same ministry and even central, because many supply problems are caused by lack of cooperation and collaboration among enterprises belonging to the same central, among enterprises and centrals belonging to the same ministry, and among practically all ministries. We must understand, however, that when a product involves many different components it requires good cooperation and planning. The manufacturers of the various components must carefully ensure their realization.

There are products that will not function for lack of a screw. It cannot be said that a screw or a washer are unimportant -- enough examples have been given in this connection here. Each ministry and each county must solve problems as soon as they appear. The way things are now, many things that can be dealt with in the county are not solved there and are not supervised.

Hence, this situation must be revised and the Ministry of Supply and the State Planning Committee must provide assistance to ensure the organization of close cooperation among ministries, and particularly to guide and supervise cooperation within sectors and economic ministries.

Similarly, we must find solutions to the problems of integration and coordination, which are decisive for appropriate technical-material supplies. We are talking about tasks directly concerning enterprises, ministries, and research and design bodies, and they must see to it that they discharge their obligations.

Comrades, it must be clearly understood that unless each sector and each person fulfills obligations, we cannot ensure appropriate technical-material supplies. Our provisions ensure everything that is required from a material and technical viewpoint to fulfill the production plan.

Special attention must be given to the problem of quality and technical level of products. This matter has been discussed at great length. A relevant plan is now under discussion. The plan is known to you and will be forwarded to the Grand National Assembly for debate and endorsement. However, the essential thing is for all units and all sectors to strive resolutely to achieve good quality and to raise the technical level of production for both domestic and export requirements. Quality and technical level are of essential importance! The issue of quality is very important and affects economic efficiency and other tasks in various sectors.

Serious measures must be taken concerning labor productivity. As I said, we are not happy with what was achieved in this respect in 1983. This year we have considerable tasks concerning labor productivity. Workers in sectors that do not have orders should be transferred to other sectors. The size and personnel of each section, plan, and enterprise should be determined by the production plan and by the orders secured. In the future, we will not condone any violation of the law, of the laws of economics, or of the principles of building a socialist society.

Another problem that must be given greater attention is that of the efficiency and profitability of all economic activities. This problem is, in fact, connected to what we said before about measures to reduce consumption, increase productivity, enhance the quality and technical level of production, and put an end to waste in all sectors of activity. All production must yield maximum efficiency and profitability!

As for exports, both the Central Committee plenum and the Grand National Assembly session stressed that this is the most important task for each sector. I do not need to remind you that for Romania exports are the means to secure imports of raw materials and other products that we need. If we do not export sufficiently, we cannot ensure smooth production flows. We have not started well. The problems have been discussed. All the comrades have pledged to fulfill the export plan for February and for the entire quarter in both clearing terms and in convertible currency.

We must pay greater attention to production sharing, primarily with socialist countries, but also with other countries, firms, or companies. Cooperation, however, must be based on long-term agreements that would justify our investments for the products manufactured jointly and would permit us to recover these investments through export. At the same time, we secure various products we need through production sharing and hence we must be sure of receiving these products. The matter of production sharing is very important. However, we are not talking about annual or quarterly cooperation. We must grasp that our objectives are long-term agreements. I repeat, we must promote such long-term cooperation with both socialist and other countries, with various foreign firms and companies, and this cooperation must cover products or subproducts.

We have discussed the question of securing timely and appropriate imports. Imports must also be based on long-term agreements and cooperation, as we decided during our meeting. I will not dwell on this matter now. However, I think ministries and centrals should demonstrate greater responsibility for production imports and take resolute steps to ensure imports based on secure compensation involving products from each sector.

It is absolutely necessary that we allow ministries, centrals, and certain enterprises to deal with these matters in keeping with the plan provisions and with the country's laws, and that they report on their actions and are carefully supervised. I do not mean to give the impression that we would condone anarchy, but we must give these bodies the freedom to deal with their responsibilities so that they no longer wait for someone else to supply them with something -- I do not know what thing -- that is actually their own responsibility.

Generally speaking, we must seriously concern ourselves with all import provisions in the plan -- both from socialist countries and in terms of clearing and convertible currency -- and secure appropriate imports. We can only dispense with imports if we can secure raw materials from domestic resources or through production integration. But until then we must further import what we need in keeping with plan provisions and with the production that must be fulfilled.

Measures are required to ensure that production facilities and enterprises work at capacity and achieve the envisaged parameters. Many of the failings recorded in various places are due precisely to the fact that planned parameters were not attained, parameters which were perfectly feasible. Generally speaking, all sectors work below the planned production capacity. Hence, provisions are not being completely fulfilled anywhere. We must take compulsory measures to ensure that plants work according to plan and that the planned capacity is attained. Each sector, including the chemical and metallurgical ones -- I am now referring to sectors that produce raw materials -- still has untapped potential.

Similarly, we must give greater attention to maintenance and current repairs in order to ensure that all equipment, in all sectors, works properly.

We must take resolute steps to implement the investment plan. No sector may be allowed not to fulfill the investment plan. I am primarily referring to the construction of production facilities in each secto . This issue is essential for good supplies and for productive activities. January was not a good beginning in the area of investments. We must take measures to ensure that the investment plan is completely fulfilled by the end of the quarter and that the planned facilities are commissioned.

Various problems were raised here. As we have decided, within a few days we have to thoroughly clarify what is needed to commission all facilities on schedule. We must also ensure that equipment is delivered and that capital repairs are timely performed, and we must also take steps to shorten the duration of such repairs. Here, too, we have great untapped possibilities which can be used to manufacture additional products, and, according to the plan, these questions must be given due attention.

I have been told that transportation presents many problems. It is not clear to me why such problems should have emerged in January when the volume of goods that requires transportation was not larger than in the past. On the contrary, it was somewhat smaller. The fleet of cars and the capacity of railway transportation have increased. The same can be said of naval, river, and maritime transportation. This means that the activities carried out by transportation bodies and by the Ministry of Transportation have been faulty, and we must take resolute steps to establish order and to ensure normal transportation for production, export, and so forth. I do not think I need to dwell on this any longer. I ask for resolute measures and I expect reports on how these important problems have been solved.

We must also resolutely implement the measures taken in 1983 to improve the economic mechanism and to more resolutely apply the socialist principles of remuneration and the overall contract system. We must ensure that workers self-management and self-administration become a reality in all sectors and all units.

All this requires improvements in working style and methods at all levels of the echelon and a greater sense of responsibility, order, and discipline in all units and sectors. Measures are required to better allocate and utilize cadres and, in accordance with our decisions, to further raise the professional level of personnel and to retrain and improve the technical and scientific skills of all personnel.

We must give great attention to the manner in which leadership bodies fulfill their obligations in organizing and leading socioeconomic activities. We must harmoniously blend the principle of collective work with each employee's personal responsibility.

General meetings of working people are now under way. The debates and decisions of these general meetings must lead to improved activities and must contribute to eliminating failings and successfully implementing the plan provisions. We must show somewhat greater concern for the managerial councils of all units, centrals, and sectors of activity. They have constructive plan provisions and very extensive rights but they must all work well and commendably exercise their rights and responsibilities. This is also valid for the leadership of ministries. It was precisely because of grave failings in the work of the Ministry of Chemical Industry that we incurred the loss we did at Teleajen -- which we examined yesterday at the Political Executive Committee -- and that we had to take the measures that were announced. It must be clearly understood that each collective of working people and each managerial council is in charge of the administration of a considerable part of the national wealth. Some plants cost tens of billions. Administrating this wealth requires responsibility, attention, order, and discipline. It requires a sense of responsibility to the workers class, the people, and the cause of socialism!

We must not permit any violation of the law, of our decisions, or of order and discipline! When failings, mistakes, or law violations are ignored, that is no proof of democracy or of humanitarianism. On the contrary, that runs counter to revolutionary workers democracy and is not humanitarian because it endangers people's life and their health as well as society's property and harms the country's general interests. Revolutionary democracy and humanitarianism presuppose care for public property and for the interests of the people, but also order and discipline! Each person must fulfill his responsibilities on his job and at his work place!

Many problems were raised at the group discussions yesterday and today. Some answers were supplied but many problems are still pending. As has been stressed at the meeting, by the end of this week all problems must be examined by the ministries and other central bodies, which are then to report to the government on the solutions adopted. In cases where the ministries are incapable of finding a solution, the government -- as the central body -- must provide solutions and answers to all the problems raised. No problem may be left unsolved. The answers expected are solutions!

No problem must be put off! Each problem must be given an appropriate solution! I have spoken about the conditions that are required to ensure smooth production flows and about measures to fulfill contracts, exports, and so forth. However, all the problems raised here must be appropriately solved, in keeping with the law and with consumer regulations. I will ask the county party committees to follow up on how these problems are solved and to deal with problems as soon as they appear, instead of waiting for another meeting to point out that a certain problem still is unsolved.

In order to deal with all the problems this year, the party bodies and organizations and the town and county party committtes must increase their responsibility and improve their activities. Each Communist and each basic organization must fulfill his or its role as a leading political force, as the organizer and unifying factor of working people's efforts to fulfill their tasks.

Good party activities are judged not by the number of meetings held and reports written, but by the manner in which the production plan is fulfilled and the program on building our socialist society is implemented! Meetings and everything else are required to discuss and understand problems, but not as an end in itself! They are a means of better clarifying and organizing activities so that we should all work in the same direction. Similarly, political-educational and propaganda activities must be subordinated to or primarily aim at raising the level of revolutionary consciousness of the masses with a view to best fulfilling the production plan. We may have a good artistic ensemble but if production is unsatisfactory, that means that cultural activities are unsatisfactory, too. We need constructive cultural-educational activities. Of course, we must ensure that people enjoy cultural activities and entertainment. However, the latter must not interfere with production but must, on the contrary, help strengthen order and discipline at work! Wherever there is disorder and lack of discipline, wherever things happen, such as at Teleajen, it means that party activities, propaganda, and cultural-educational activities are unsatisfactory.

Measures are also required for our trade unions to better fulfill their responsibilities as mass organizations of the working people, in which activity they must focus on organizing the builders of socialism to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Trade union activities, too, will be judged by the manner in which each enterprise and the respective collective fulfills its tasks. The same must be said of the activities of the Union of Communist Youth, in view of the important role of young people, stemming from their large numbers in production. These are enterprises where over 50 percent of the personnel are young people, and youth will always remain an important force in the production process. Thus, youth organizations must play an active role in organizing young people, raising their consciousness and skills, and ensuring that they optimally fulfill the development plan in all sectors of activity. The same is valid for all mass and civic organizations, including women's commissions, which pay greater attention to the complex problems arising in each sector.

I want to conclude by stressing that we have all requirements for optimally fulfilling the plan provisions for this year. Wherever possible, the production plan should be exceeded -- I am referring to raw materials and energy. If contracts exist for exports, that production may be exceeded, too!

We must do everything possible to come to the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and to the 13th party congress with the best possible results in all sectors, and to ensure the necessary conditions for the implementation of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. I believe that all party and state bodies and all the participants in this meeting must immediately begin taking measures to eliminate the negative situations and failings noted, and to ensure optimal fulfillment of the plan.

Once again, I want to stress that we have all the necessary requirements: both the manpower -- a good workers class and good specialists in each sector -- and the material basis. We have a good party and thus everything we need to optimally fulfill the plan, to meet our people's expectations, to ensure the rapid development of the national economy, and on this basis to raise the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation.

I wish you, all party organizations, and the working people in all units and all countries ever greater successes, best fulfillment of the plan, good health, and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause)

USE OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS, CAPACITY REVIEWED

AU141230 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 14 Feb

["Thermal Power Engineering in the Focus" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/2/1984 -- The conception which underlay the development of thermal power stations in Romania in the last decade was the priority use of indigenous low-grade fuels as well as of highly efficient technologies for the generation of heat and power. Stations were built which are equipped with generating sets of 330 MW with top performances showing the characteristics of current technology, and are placed in the precincts of lignite mines (the thermal power stations of Rovinari and Turceni.) Concurrently, cogeneration stations were built near big towns and large industrial enterprises, which are provided with generating units of 330 MW operating on lignite and oil shales as well as with co-generation sets of various types.

A large thermal power station under construction is the one at Anina which is fueled on oil shales (with an installed generating capacity of 3x330 MW). It is part of a wide-scope programme for the complex capitalization of oil shales, which covers their exploitation in pits, their burning in power stations, the extraction of alumina and iron from shale ashes, the extraction and production of oil and the production of cement and building materials.

The building of this station raised a series of problems related to research and designing the resolution of which makes the Anina station a novelty on a national plane. The first set of this station is to be commissioned soon. Tests are made at present to ensure the success of the new exam the Romanian power engineering is to pass.

A highly efficient solution was co-generation. By the end of 1983, the installed generating capacity stood at 4,300 MW in the Romanian co-generating stations, which means one third of the generating capacity of all thermal power stations, while their heat production amounted to 30 million gcal. In the same year the fuel saved through co-generation stood at 2.8 million tons of conventional fuel.

At present, a series of co-generation stations are in an advanced construction stage in Suceava, Iasi, Bucharest, Giurgiu, Arad, Timisoara, Oradea, Drobeta-Turnu Severin and Craiova. Sites are to be opened for other co-generation stations to be built in Brasov, Bacau, Tirgu Jiu, Slatina. Concurrently with the building of these new units, it is envisaged that the stations still operating on oil be fueled on coal. Operations started at the stations in Govora and Pitesti and studies are under way for a passage to coal-fueling of other stations (Bucharest West, Palas, etc.) following the building of the new co-generation stations and the substitution of oil by coalfueling in existing stations. By the end of the next five-year plan period (1986-1990) a tot al amount of oil standing at six million tons or so of conventional fuel is to be made available.

MORE ON ANDROPOV FUNERAL, DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Delegation Expresses Condolences

AU141527 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Bogoljub Lacmanovic report from Moscow]

[Excerpt] After Andropov's funeral in Red Square was concluded, foreign delegations were received in the Kremlin Georgian Hall, where they expressed condolences to the Soviet leadership headed by Konstantin Chernenko. Our delegation, led by Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed condolences on behalf of Yugoslavia.

More on Delegation, Activities

LD141955 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Summary] Yuriy Andropov was buried with the highest state and military honors. Speeches were made by Chernenko, Gromyko and Marshal Ustinov. Numerous foreign delegations attended the funeral.

"The Yugoslav delegation was led by Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"The funeral was attended by a total of 139 foreign delegations, 12 of which were party and state delegations, 60 state and government delegations and 67 party delegations.

"After the funeral in the Red Square, foreign delegations were received at the Kremlin's Georgian Hall, where they expressed their condolences to the Soviet leadership led by Konstantin Chernenko. Here the members of the Yugoslav delegation once again expressed their condolences to Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, and Vasily Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"In the afternoon, the members of the Yugoslav delegation, Comrades Spiljak, Markov, and Srbovan, had a meeting with Yugoslavs temporarily living and working in Moscow. This evening, members of the Yugoslav delegation received at their residence on Lenin Hills Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Trade Cooperation, at his initiative and had talks lasting 1 hour."

Our delegation will return home at noon tomorrow.

Defense Officials' Condolences

LD141856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the death of Yuriy Andropov, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff; and Colonel General Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, visited the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade today and signed the book of condolences.

Ribicic Statement

AU141246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Feb 84 p 7

[B.D. report]

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Yuriy Andropov, chief of the Soviet party and state, we asked Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to make a statement for BORBA about his impressions about the late Soviet leader, whom Mitja Ribicic met, together with other members of the Yugoslav delegation, on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow.

"Of all chiefs of the Soviet party and the Soviet state so far," Mitja Ribicic said, "since the October Revolution to this day, in a period of nearly 7 decades, Yuriy Andropov spent the shortest period at the head of the leadership of his party and state. This period was so brief that it will not be easy for history to establish to what extent Andropov made his own imprint on the internal and foreign political developments and trends in his own country and in today's world.

"However, regardless of this brevity, we can say that he turned out to be a calm, stable, and rational statesman, who took account of actual relations in the present world and his country's weight and responsibility, because of its power and reputation, in this very complex international situation.

"He will very likely go down in history for his very important proposals and actions aimed at the further internal development of his country, at more efficient economic operations, and a greater influence of the workers class, as well as for the well-known initiatives for peace and understanding in the world.

"Yuriy Andropov made the greatest impression on me, along with Petar Stambolic, during our meeting with him on the occasion of Brezhnev's funeral, when we expressed our condolences on behalf of the LCY and the SFRY Presidency. This was a very brief, but very substantial talk during which both sides reiterated their desire for the continuation of good relations between the two countries on the basis of well-known principles.

"Yuriy Andropov's death is a great loss for the Soviet people and the Soviet Union in this troubled period, which is a crossroads in the world -- it can lead to a sensible peace policy, but also to the further deterioration of relations between the great powers.

"We hope that the course of peace will prevail and that the Soviet Union, as a great country, and as one of the most responsible powers which has a great influence in the world, will find, together with other countries, the best possible answers, and that a phase of peace and cooperation among nations will be opened," Mitja Ribicic concluded his statement.

Yugoslav Workers in Moscow

LD142159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak and Dragoslav Markovic, presidents of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium respectively, who attended the funeral of the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, today had a meeting this evening with Yugoslavs working in Moscow. At the SFRY Embassy, Spiljak and Markovic talked about the sociopolitical situation at home and, in particular, about the implementation of the economic stabilization program.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, also spoke of his impressions of his recent visit to the United States. Mika Spiljak and Dragoslav Markovic also replied to questions put to them by Yugoslavs working in Moscow.

BORBA Comments

AU141721 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Feb 84 p 7

[D. Cukic article: "Politician of a Modern Type"]

[Text] "I am very sorry that by the force of circumstances I am prevented from attending the plenum. However, I have carefully acquainted myself with the materials which are the basis of the plan for next year. I have deliberated much about these materials and made preparations to set forth some of my thoughts. For this reason I submit the text of my speech...."

In this way, in the last days of 1983, the first man of the Soviet party and state turned to the CPSU Central Committee. He was not able, and this is now quite certain, for health reasons, to chair the plenum -- the first time this had happened since the establishment of the post of general secretary -- but he remained consistent to his persevering and analytical mentality. Thus, Yuriy Andropov, practically from his sick bed, sent his report full of frank assessments and visionary views regarding the road and conduct of the Soviet Union's economy, which is not always impressive in every respect.

A short time has elapsed since the moment when Andropov took over the party's helm, after Brezhnev's death in November 1982, and since his election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium in June 1983. A little more than 1 year and a little less than 8 months is insufficient for the statesman-like wisdom and the power of ideas of a personality to be fully expressed. However, Yuriy Vladimirovich has succeeded in imposing with his own full involvement -- within the frameworks of the earlier inaugurated policy of collective leadership -- a new, we would say, style of work in the Kremlin within such a short period. This was full work, which only appeared to be of quiet impulsiveness, and of a dynamic reaction to the beat of life. These diverse trends were quickly felt on Soviet soil, although they have not remained unrecorded in foreign circles, which for understandable reasons carefully followed every step of the new leader in Moscow.

Experiences and Actions

This June Andropov would have been 70, and this by itself speaks of great experience. At the age of 22 he graduated from the Technical Institute for Water Transportation (later he decided in favor of social sciences), and he was quickly -- standing out in his generation as a capable organizer -- sent to work in the Komsomol. He spent all of World War II at various posts in the rear lines responsible for the front line. He later undertook new tasks in the reconstruction of the devastated country.

The period from 1953 was the second part of Yuriy Andropov's career: He was appointed ambassador to Hungary. He began to be considered an expert on "Eastern questions," something that would be particularly confirmed later. He remained in Budapest until the end of 1957 and then returned to Moscow to become chief of a Central Committee department. From 1962 to 1967, he was secretary of the Central Committee directly responsible for relations with the parties of the socialist countries.

Due to the trends in Soviet society, this period was also filled with vital changes in Yuriy Vladimirovich's life.

Namely, he entered the party leadership at the moment of changes following Stalin's death, he was an eyewitness to the dramatic events in Hungary, then to the processes resulting from the plebiscite-like orientations of the 29th congres , to efforts (at the conferences in 1957 and 1960) to encourage the old principles the unity of the international workers and communist movement. The conflict with China also belongs to that period.

In 1967, Andropov had to transfer his accumulated experience to a completely different field -- he was appointed chairman of the Committee for State Security and was given the rank of army general. There is no doubt that he found his bearings very well in this post because he stayed in it for a full 15 years. In the meantime his role in the party hierarchy grew (he had been a member of the CPSU since 1939). Until 1973 he was a candidate member, and later a member of the Politburo.

In May 1982, Yuriy Andropov obviously and definitely returned to party work: He was elected secretary of the Central Committee and began again to occupy himself with ideology and organizational development. After Leonid Brezhnev's death he became general secretary and later, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In this new and exceptionally prominent position he very quickly demonstrated his style of viewing the reality in the Soviet Union. He resolutely refused to allow the situation to be portrayed in speeches and decisions with the colors of the desired future. This means that he detected weak points and so-called bottlenecks, he did not hide mistakes and errors in economic planning, and, accordingly, he believed that mistakes can be very instructive.

Changes and Indications

Within a short time Yuriy Andropov succeeded in attracting broad attention by a number of indicative changes, ranging from the adoption of the law which in a qualitatively different way regulates the relations in enterprises through a drastic intensification of discipline at work (it is known, for instance, that in the course of a shift as many as 15 million people leave their workbench or office desk at their own initiative or by permission from the administration), to explicit criticism in newspapers and in longer announcements in the Politburo's sessions (something not done earlier).

There can be no doubt that Yuriy Andropov introduced much freshness into the work of the Soviet leadership. He also took public actions which were even begun, but which were then interrupted for who knows what reasons. For this reason he was given even outside the Soviet border the epithet of a modern politician: A determined and firm politician, but also a flexible one if he considers that reasons for so being exist.

Just like his predecessor Brezhnev, Andropov did not succeed in establishing closer and more constructive contacts with U.S. President Reagan. True, he insisted on negotiations, but he also demonstrated an extreme and, by the way, understandable tenacity when his country's security was involved. However, he will be remembered as a politician who in the international community made his contribution with a number of peace-loving proposals for which time still remains for their implementation. In one of his latest messages, in mid-January of this year, Andropov wrote to a French peace movement. "I do not hide the fact that the main danger for the Soviet people also stems from a nuclear war. However, we believe that the existing situation is not irreversible." The clear impression remains that Andropov wanted to do much in the domestic and foreign arenas, to demonstrate both to his own circle and to the world public the Soviet people's opportunities and aspirations in a new way.

It is within this framework that one should also view his insistence to implement as soon as possible the changes in the CPSU program indicated at the 26th congress. For this reason he was given the epithet of a politician of a modern type.

However, various fronts in the Soviet daily life and outside it have remained closed. The guarantee of Andropov's work as the leading man and earlier member of the most select leadership is a guarantee that the visible changes within the continuity represent the conviction that work was carried out on the basis of new realizations and according to the demands of life.

Yuriy Andropov is a personality who is firmly incorporated into the foundations of the Soviet Union, and his death represents an enormous loss.

As part of his earlier duties, Yuriy Andropov frequently had meetings with Yugoslav leaders. He visited our country three times. There was talk -- why should one hide this now -- about his imminent visit to Belgrade for another friendly dialogue on the well-known principles for which he, too, worked.

Press Coverage

AU141535 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 11-12 February and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 11 February devote considerable space to copy related to Andropov's death, without any special typographical displays or black borders.

BORBA on page 1 carries a 900-word report by its correspondent Dragan Vukcevic from Moscow under the title "Yuriy Andropov Has Died." The report occupies the upper left-hand quarter of the page and contains a 2 and 1/4 by 3 and 3/4 inch photograph of Andropov. Vukcevic quotes the official Soviet statement and says that Ustinov's cancellation of his trip to India had indicated a deterioration of Andropov's health. Vukcevic reviews Andropov's brief period in the top office, remarking that "both in the internal and foreign fields, he insisted on a continuity of Soviet policy."

BORBA also carries on page 7 a 500-word report by G. Logar fron New York citing U.S. commentators on Andropov's death and a 200-word report by M. Vukotic from Rome on the PCI statement.

POLITIKA on page 1 carries a 1,200-word report by Dusan Pesic from Moscow on the official announcement of Andropov's death and on Andropov's career, saying that "Yuriy Andropov lacked sufficient time to work out fully his concept and vision of the further ways of ideological development." The article contains a 2 by 4-inch picture of Andropov.

POLITIKA on pages 1 and 2 carries a 500-word report by V. Kraljevic from Rome on how the news of Andropov's death broke there and on the PCI's condolences. Further articles on Andropov fill pages 2 and 3. Page 2 contains a 400-word report by S. Ljubisavljevic from London on lack of any surprise there; a 100-report by S. Dj. from Prague on the announcement carried on television; a 400-word TANJUG article on Soviet leaders since the October Revolution; a 200-word TANJUG biography of Andropov; a 200-word TANJUG report on Vidic's condolences to the Soviet charge d'affairs; a 200-word TANJUG report on how a CPSU general secretary is elected; and a 150-word report on how the death was reported in Warsaw, New Delhi, and Athens.

It also contains a 1,200-word article by Risto Bajalski, "Andropov's Short Period," reviewing Andropov's 15 months as general secretary, a period which "was too short to be able to say much about what he achieved and what he failed to do in this highest position in the Soviet Party." Bajalski quotes from Andropov's speeches and concludes that "after extensive vacillations it appeared that Andropov's assuming leadership of the party and the state indicated a period of a bolder push forward. This indication of course remains in force."

POLITIKA devotes its page 3 to world reaction to Andropov's death, carrying a 600-word report by A. Prlja from Paris; a 300-word report by D. Rancic from Beijing on Chinese television interrupting its program to carry the news of Andropov's death; an 800-word report by D. Simic from New York on U.S. media coverage and reaction; a 300-word report by B. Dikic from Bonn on FRG official reaction; and a 300-word TANJUG report on Andropov's long absence from public view.

MOJSOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

LD142354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0656 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left by plane early this morning for an official visit to Australia at the invitation of William Hayden, minister for foreign affairs. The Yugoslav foreign secretary will be visiting Australia 15-19 February. During his visit, he will have talks with his host on bilateral cooperation and topical international questions.

VLAJKOVIC RECEIVES UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU141827 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Feb 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Hama Arba Diallo, minister of foreign affairs of Upper Volta.

The friendly talks expressed the interest of both nonaligned countries to widen mutual relations and further all forms of cooperation.

Special attention was paid to the possibilities for strengthening economic cooperation among developing countries and to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the present moment of aggravated international relations.

HUNGARIAN REFORM HESITATION, SUCCESS ANALYZED

AU140859 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest -- The greatest risk is not to take a risk at all. This is the new thought that can be heard in Budapest conversations. It was literally expressed also in a newspaper headline. How do we understand it, if we know that for over 2 decades a cautious moving forward has been the basis of Hungarian society's development?

If gradual reforms in Hungary are the credo of the national policy, one should not draw from this a reckless conclusion that this policy is not subject to various temptations and resistance, as well as mistakes. Not only did the Hungarian reform have no firm development line, it was also accompanied by stagnations and falls, and even a return to certain methods which were considered to have been finally rejected, methods such as a centralized economy. This is described here as an antireform course, which lasted nearly 8 years (1972-1980).

Also in the "Hungarian case," although in a mild form, the thesis has been confirmed that there exist three key factors that slow down reforms in the East: resistance of the administration, which does not want to let go of the positions it has gained; difficulties in managing a reform economy; and a neglect of parallel social changes.

The world recession has encouraged antireformers, while the atmosphere of fear "not to go too far" was not fertile soil for a free market economy and for a democratization of decisionmaking. To make the confusion even greater, moves that were made at that time were frequently made in the name of the reform, but in fact were against reform. A certain easygoing attitude and a feeling of prosperity was encouraging by loans (of some $8 billion), most of which were spent on uneconomical enterprises and for consumption.

Greater Risk -- Not To Take a Risk At All

There exists a specific Hungarian branch which, perhaps, plays a key role in the latest developments. This is agriculture.

What is essential for every society is not ideological plans by themselves, but rather success. Success is a powerful weapon in the hands of ideology. In this respect Hungarian agriculture offers convincing proof. Agriculture is discussed here with pride. Not only has it increased production, created significant market surpluses, become the main exporter at a time when agriculture is a complex problem for "real socialism," but agriculture has also demonstrated the virtues of decentralization, democratization of management, and of material incentive. In fact, whereas reform was pushed aside in many fields, in agriculture reform found strong support, obviously showing the road along which to proceed.

In these circumstances, Budapest approaches the reform with greater determination, a reform which offers increasingly greater room to those who believe that socialism cannot develop with material shortages and political restraints. The traditional ideological and economic concepts have been compromised, while the old models are unacceptable as an alternative.

In this case what does the slogan -- the greatest risk is not to take a risk at all -- mean? In the past, too, trends in Hungary have represented a certain combination of caution and boldness. The problem is in the fact that for a time caution had become the prevailing view to such an extent that it objectively became a brake to many views on socialist practice. Emphases are changing, but caution and a gradual approach continue to be the prevailing policy.

Hungary has opened doors to reforms in the East, and there can be no doubt that successes or failures will resound widely in the "socialist community." Everything that happens in one of the East's countries is also adopted in its own way in another country of the "socialist community." (It is notable, for instance, that the new impetus for a reform in Hungary came at a time of crisis in Poland. Perhaps this was incidental, but must not necessarily be). For this reason the Hungarian explorations are given publicity in the world than would be natural for this country of 11 million inhabitants.

HODZA VISITS KOSOVO COLLECTIVE, MUNICIPALITY

Discusses Political Platform

LD142054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- In his speech to the political aktivs of the Trepca collective in Titova Mitrovica, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, assessed that in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo there is growing awareness of the necessity of togetherness, equality, brotherhood, and unity, and that there is growing recognition of the need for increased class consciousness and responsibility. More than ever before, Hodza stressed, there is an understanding that the counter-revolutionary events, perpetrated by Albanian nationalists and irrdentists, endangered vital interests of the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and other inhabitants of Kosovo and that these interests should be defended by all of them.

We must, Fadilj Hodza continued, defeat and completely expose Albanian nationalism and irredentism not only in the ideological and political sphere, but we must also physically prevent each of its manifestations. All subjective forces should be organized, and everything necessary should be done to consolidate, as soon as possible, the situation completely and to ensure, security and confidence among all the nationalities in Kosovo.

Communists of Kosovo are able to conduct their struggle against Albanian nationalists and irredentists successfully because all of them, Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Turkish, Muslim, and other communists of Kosovo are fully committed and have comprehensive support and the full confidence of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee.

The basic task facing all organized socialist forces, communists, and all honest citizens is a complete eradication of any kind of pressure. As revolutionaries and as a socialist society, we have an obligation to secure this. Peace, freedom, and security must be ensured for everybody in every environment.

Even the slightest pressure or the smallest hostile move in intranational relations should be a signal for us all to jump to our feet to eradicate any of these phenomena.

We must also do more than this. An atmosphere of companionship, friendship, and good human relations should be created everywhere. Although we speak different languages, when it comes to ideals, thoughts, and actions, we must be united.

This is not only the task of the present juncture; it is also our responsibility to history, to our socialist revolution, to all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and to the world. We defend the revolution from the attacks of counterrevolution. To remain efficient and true to ourselves, we must be fully on the offensive.

Therefore, the concern for every man to pursue free life and free work, for good relations between neighbors, for cherishing good relations regardless of nationality and whether some are majority and some minority, must become a part of everyday life of all our peoples. It must become a vital need.

Present activity and the present situation in Kosovo, which is constantly improving, confirms that our platform is correct and testifies to our consistency and our adherence to principles in the implementation of our nationality policy.

The correct stands of our platform continue to be the basis of comprehensive activity for all subjective forces of Kosovo in stabilizing the situation.

The more successful our struggle against nationalism and irredentism is, Hodza stressed, the easier it will be for communists in other parts of our country to fight nationalism and chauvinism. On the other hand, their successful struggle against this evil will considerably help our own. That is why this should be of common concern for us all, for our whole country. We cannot act without helping each other. It is vitally important for us to be linked with each other. The support and help given to us by the leaderships and communists of our Socialist Republic of Serbia are particularly important for us.

The very fact that the spirit of irredentism is still present in our environment and that a section of our young people is poisoned by it suggests that special attention should be paid to activities involving young people, Fadilj Hodza added.

When it comes to working with young people, most attention must be paid to ideopolitical orientation and activity of schools and all educational institutions. Almost half a million young people attend schools in Kosovo. We are obliged to look into the education of school children in the most serious way: How are young people educated in our schools; what are the textbooks like? What are the professional and moral qualities of people involved in education, of teachers, school masters, etc? All this should be of constant concern and should attract the attention of not only education organs, but also of authorities and sociopolitical organizations.

Although major results have been achieved in the education of young people, it is quite certain that there also have been great shortcomings in their education. How can we explain all that has happened: how the enemy managed to lead astray with reactionary slogans a section of young people, although it would be normal for young people to lead the way in the struggle for general human values, for all that is progressive and revolutionary? The young people's place is in the front ranks in the struggle against nationalism, against irredentism, against nationalistic fanaticism and other negative phenomena. It is high time for all of us to turn more to the problems of young people.

In all those spheres where our orientation is clear and our work is good, notable results are being scored, Fadilj Hodza stressed. There is no greater Albanian or greater Serbian or any other hostile activity, or at least it is not conspicuous, where outstanding problems are being solved efficiently and on the basis of self-management.

We cannot deny the revival that has occurred in Kosovo, Hodza added. Neither can we deny the support we have received for our efforts from the entire Yugoslav community to develop more rapidly. There were and there will continue to be problems in this connection, but these problems have never been left unsolved. Satisfactory, that is, possible solutions have always been found. However, I think that in this connection, we must look more at ourselves to see and assess the way in which we act, the work we do, and if we could work more rapidly.

We must work to produce more and of better quality. Many of our collectives have modern equipment, and it would be normal to expect high productivity from them. However, some of them are not even achieving average productivity. This cannot be achieved if there is an opportunistic attitude toward the lack of discipline. We must organize ourselves in such a way that the existing capacities in industry, agriculture, and transportation are better utilized.

To achieve this, we must elect and place capable economists and good production organizers to lead our work collectives.

The key to alleviate the youth unemployment problem lies in our hands. To place the right cadres in the right places is of utmost significance for the stabilization of economy, and for the speediest possible economic development of Kosovo. It is known that our province has a large work force which has been insufficiently tapped.

Regarding greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Fadilj Hodza stressed, one cannot but speak also about the policy of the state and party leadership of Albania toward Yugoslavia, toward Kosovo. This is inevitable since Enver Hoxha is openly supporting, encouraging, and directing greater Albanian nationalists, enemies of Yugoslavia, enemies of our socio-political system.

In order to conceal his dirty and reactionary intrigue, he proclaims himself a protector of Albanians, with the ambition of being some supreme leader of all the Albanians in the world. He laments our lot and is extremely concerned for the enemy arrested in our country. But that does not prevent him from chopping off heads at the same time, in his own country, of even his closest aides and hundreds of others who dare to disagree with his policy -- all this without saying a single word about it to the world or to the families of those who have been liquidated, interned, or arrested. He has turned Albania into [words indistinct] with praising or criticizing past centuries, and the altering of historical events regardless of their true nature, can be seen as nothing else but adventurism. This leads to an abyss and is a cause of personal tragedy for some young people. All this is far from common sense and the policy of cooperation and good-neighborliness to which, I am convinced, the majority of all Albanians, regardless of where they live, and Yugoslavia as a whole, are favorably inclined, Fadilj Hodza said.

Hears LC Committee Report

LD142146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Fadilj Hodza, a member of the SFRY Presidency, took part today in the proceedings at a session of the Titova Mitrovica LC Municipal Committee Presidium. Milan Gvozdic, president of the LC Municipal Committee; Rezak Caus, president of the Municipal Assembly; and Nazmi Mikulovci, chairman of the Trepca industrial complex management board, briefed Fadilj Hodza on the current political and security situation and on economic developments in the Titova Mitrovica municipality and in the Trepca industrial complex.

As a result of activity displayed by subjective forces, especially by the LC, significant results have been attained in this municipality in stabilizing the political situation. The political situation in the municipality today is much better than it used to be and is constantly improving, although enemy activity by Albanian irredentists is still present and is manifested through slogan-daubing and dissemination of leaflets. The clergy have also intensified their activity. What is particularly alarming, said Gvozdic, is the increase in economic crime in the municipality. He mentioned the fact that last year alone about 100 criminal acts pertaining to this area were registered, while 26 fires caused damage amounting to almost 20 million dinars. The situation, it was said, worsened by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this municipality, although it is true that emigration is going down day by day and that the number of people who are returning is going up. In most Titova Mitrovica collectives the latter are given priority regarding employment. Four hundred and sixty-two people emigrated from Titova Mitrovica last year, which is three times as few as in 1981, while over 150 people submitted an application to return.

After talks with the LC Municipal Committee, Fadilj Hodza toured the new Trepca flotation plant in the first tunnel where he was given a gold Trepca badge and a cut glass present, and then he spoke to the Titova Mitrovica political aktiv.

LCY'S MARKOVIC ADDRESSES PRISTINA LEADERS

LD110041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pristina, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In the less than 3 years since the counterrevolutionary events, the Kosovo LC with the support of the LCY and of our entire community, has undoubtedly achieved visible results in normalizing the state of affairs and eliminating the causes which led to the events. In the period ahead, however, difficult tasks confront the Kosovo LC; hence in the future it will have to perceive not only the difficulties but also the potential at the disposal of the republic, said Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a conversation this evening with the Pristina leadership.

The leaders of this municipality briefed Dragoslav Markovic and Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium who also participated in the discussion, on the political and economic situation in the municipality, and assessed it as favorable and stable but still burdened with difficulties and problems. It is the general opinion of many of those participating in the discussion that the Pristina communists are on the offensive and keeping a grip on the situation, and that the state of affairs has been normalized in the most important aspects of life and politics. Political life and life as a whole in Pristina, however, is being hampered by the treacherous enemy activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other nationalisms, while opportunism by communists and forum-like activity in sociopolitical organizations is evident. The exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins exacerbates the situation most of all. The fact was cited that 1,330 people of these nationalities emigrated from Pristina last year, 550 of whom had jobs. It was also stated that the situation at the university is normal and that all the mechanisms of this institution are engaged in resolving the problem.

Taking part in the discussion, Dragoslav Markovic said it is evident that the province has entered a normal situation and that life is normal. This provides opportunities for a more organized approach to fundamental problems, for the elimination of which an even greater struggle by the Kosovo LC is necessary.

One of the most significant results so far in Kosovo, he said, is the clear orientation of its present leadership, the uniform assessment on the implementation of tasks stemming from the political platform and an even greater breakthrough to the grass roots and in work with the masses.

It is unrealistic, Markovic noted, to expect us to overcome all the lapses of earlier isolation and autocratism in the province, but the qualitative changes here are significant. Kosovo is in every respect increasingly opening up toward the country. The process of pooling, regardless of how unsatisfactory it is, is gaining growing momentum. The aggressive uncontrolled influences of cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have been ended. The main problems in the sphere of education and culture, which as a result of various circumstances have become an instrument of indoctrination with Albanian nationalism, have also been overcome. Though not yet fully liquidated, the main hotbeds in these sphere have been closed.

Now we are in a situation when all this must be made more incisive, more stable, and when we must prepare ourselves in the ideopolitical sense for a longtime struggle. By mobilizing all the forces in the province and the country we must explain more deliberately and in a more organized and deeper manner the irredentist and anti-Albanian essense of the reactionary slogan "Kosovo -- a republic" and its great threat to this system of ours and to society. But, Dragoslav Markovic said, one cannot fight with slogans against slogans which have taken over certain positions. Therefore, in schools, at gatherings, in science, the deeper roots of nationalism and irredentism, which demands ethnically pure areas and which is fighting for concentration camps, gas chambers and the extermination of people, should be deliberately nipped in the bud.

Dealing with the problem of Kosovo's underdevelopment Dragoslav Markovic stressed that it must also be overcome in an organized manner and with precise programs. There is no industrial development which could suddenly employ 95,000 people, this being the number of unemployed in Kosovo. This problem must be approached with a well-thought-out plan and all possibilities in agriculture, in artisan craft industry, and elsewhere should be explored. This, of course, cannot be done by the LC, but communists must concern themselves in a very specific manner with looking for a way out and for means by making use of all potentials. One cannot go on waiting. The province must adopt specific measures of the social policy, Dragoslav Markovic said among other things, and he pointed out in this context also the economic difficulties of the whole of the country which would undoubtedly reflect also on the speedier overcoming of problems in Kosovo.

CROATIAN LC CC SESSION ON SOCIAL INEQUITIES

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[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec chaired a session of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, which discussed the concepts of the Central Committee plenum that is now being prepared. The plenum will discuss the LC's tasks in implementing legality, constitutionality, and socialist morality.

The substance of social action in this area, it was said, must be channeled into eliminating the main sources of social destratification in our society. The main ideopolitical tasks of Communists in the sphere of social relations lie in the struggle for consolidation of the system and of socioeconomic relations of socialist self-management -- in the struggle against those who by their specific conduct devalue this system, and also in the struggle against those who want to place this system in the dock because of its alleged inefficiency in curbing deviant manifestations.

The discussion today especially stressed the need to step up the struggle against all aspects of enrichment which do not result from work. In the conditions of the struggle for stabilization and a drop in the real standard of living of workers, and with working people living exclusively off their work, the total purchasing power of the population, as shown by data, has remained approximately the same, which means that certain strata of the population exercise pressure on the market through resources obtained elsewhere, with the result that social differentiation is becoming more acute.